# The Bombay Gazette

10,427—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1882.

## SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 8th Aug. |
| L. SUTLEJ | 4100 | 750 | A. H. Johnson | 15th ,, |
| L. BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | 22nd ,, |
| L. MIRZAPORE | 3887 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | 29th ,, |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via London, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class .. | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GANGES | 4100 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | 11th Aug. |
| DECCAN | 3429 | 600 | J. P. Chapman | 25th ,, |
| KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | R. G. Murray | 8th Sept. |
| CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie | 22nd ,, |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 2.5 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY. | | TO MARSEILLES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. R 500 | Including wines. | I Class .. R 520 | Including wines. |
| II do..... 340 | With food. | II do..... 350 | With food. |
| III do..... 150 | | III do..... 155 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | Calais Route | Brighton Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa. | I Class | R 95 | R 80 |
| ,, | II do. | 70 | 58 |
| From Naples. | I do. | 145 | 130 |
| ,, | II do. | 105 | 93 |

[illegible]-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGLAIA | B. Crillanovich | 1,927 | 400 | 8th Aug. |
| DAPHNE | G. Doncich | 1,927 | 400 | 8th Sept. |
| VORWAERTS | F. Egger | 2,394 | 450 | 8th Oct. |
| ORION | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Nov. |
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 8th Dec. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Jan. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Sept. |
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Nov. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| S.S. | Captain | Tons. | H.P. | | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RYDAL HALL | J. C. Shaw | 2,700 | 400 | ,, | 20th Sept |
| SPEKE HALL | W. Brand | 2,700 | 400 | ,, | 4th Oct. |
| MERTON HALL | J. Verrill | 4,100 | 500 | ,, | 21st Oct. |
| WERNETH HALL | O. Lloyd | 4,000 | 500 | ,, | 28th Oct. |
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | ,, | 18th Nov. |
| RYDAL HALL | J. C. Shaw | 2,700 | 400 | ,, | 6th Dec. |

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

FOR SALE MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

### BOLTON AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

| CHAMPAGNE. | Per doz. Qrts. Rs. | Per doz. Pts. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pommery and Greno Extra Dry | 58 | 30 |
| Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry | 49 | 26 |
| Giesler's Finest Brand | 48 | 26 |
| Mum's Sweet | 40 | 22 |
| Swiss Extra Dry | 32 | 18 |
| Bumeller's do. | 30 | 18 |
| MOSELLES. | | |
| Sparkling, Very Dry | 36 | 20 |
| ,, Full Muscatel Flavour | 33 | 18 |
| HOCK. | | |
| Sparkling, Very Dry | 34 | 20 |
| ,, Sweet | 33 | 18 |
| BURGANDY. | | |
| Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red | 36 | 20 |
| CLARET. | | |
| Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red | 27 | 15 |
| HOCKS, STILL. | | |
| Erbach | 17 | 9-8 |
| Lubenhamie | 18 | 10 |
| Nerestiner | 20 | 12 |
| Nerestiner (Pearl) | 24 | 13 |
| Steinwein (Glass Jugs) | 24 | 14 |
| BURGUNDIES, STILL. | | |
| Chambertin, First Quality | 27 | 15 |
| Bommard ,, ,, | 22 | 12 |
| Chablis ,, ,, | 22 | 12 |
| Beaune ,, ,, | 22 | 12 |
| Macon ,, ,, | 22 | 12 |
| Grave ,, ,, | 18 | 10 |

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 13th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th August, 1882. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
FOR JULY, 1882,
Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

| | Cash Prices. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet... | 0 | 6 |
| Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar, as. 10 & | 1 | 0 |
| Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle | 0 | 10 |
| McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar | 1 | 4 |
| Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet | 0 | 10 |
| and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet | 1 | 8 |

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
*Of very superior quality;*
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phoenix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

### OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

*FOR SALE,*
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
[illegible]-sellers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO OFFICERS GOING ON SERVICE.

FOR SALE, a pair of NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA best double TELESCOPES, very powerful, and quite new. Has adjustment for varying widths. Priced low.

Price, Rs. 130.
Apply Messrs. KING, KING & CO.

KHAKEE DRILLS (YARN-DYED).

FOR samples of the above drills of the quality and color approved by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for use by European and Native troops. Apply to THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore. Agents in Bombay—

BELL, BRANDENBURGH & Co.

PESTONJEE BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE is given to the public that on the 1st day of May, 1882, the PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned and DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE VACHA, which was carried on under the name and style of PESTONJEE BROTHERS & Co., has been dissolved, and from that date the interest of the said DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE VACHA in the said partnership has ceased.

FURDOONJEE CURSETJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, Cawnpore, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., to receive the Director's Report, pass the audited accounts, declare a dividend to consider certain Resolutions of Directors, and such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
GAVIN JONES, Managing Director.

Cawnpore, 4th August 1882.

JUST UNPACKED,
DR. D'ROOS'S MEDICINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GUTTÆ VITÆ | Sizes | 11s. and 33s. |
| RENAL PILLS | ,, | 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. |
| VEGT. LIFE PILLS | ,, | Do. Do. Do. |

MEDICAL ADVISER.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGATINE,

A CERTAIN and specific CURE for Sea-sickness and obstinate Vomiting in Pregnancy, and a reliable companion during sea-voyage.

Per case, Rs. 3.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per dozen quarts | Rs. 5-12 | Rs. 6-4 |

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the stores depôts, Byculla and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, after which hour no Tender will be received. A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th August, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CAST SCRAP IRON.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 250 tons of BROKEN POT SLEEPERS, and 2?0 tons of Cast Iron Permanent Way Chairs, now lying in Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of and quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th August, 1882.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the Accounts made up to June 30, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.

Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

*N.B.*—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE VICTORIA COTTON, GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Madras time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

*N.B.*—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1882, at 5 p.m. (Madras time).

To receive the Directors' report and pass the accounts made up to June 30th, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Agents.

Broach, 3rd August, 1882.

*N.B.*—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 2nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 1st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 31st December, 1881, and 30th June, 1882, and the Report of Directors for the same period.

To declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th instant (both days inclusive.)

### THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

### LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS,
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

| Cash per doz. Rs. | a. | | | | Cash per doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | 0 | ... Special invalid | ... BRANDY | ... O. O. O. O. | ... 54 | 0 |
| | | | Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old. | | | |
| 33 | 0 | ... Fine Old Pale | ... BRANDY | ... O. O. O. | ... 33 | 0 |
| | | | The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate. | | | |
| 30 | 0 | ... Old Pale | ... BRANDY | ... O. O. | ... 30 | 0 |
| | | | A choice matured Spirit. | | | |
| 26 | 0 | ... Pale | ... BRANDY | ... O. | ... 26 | 0 |
| | | | Good and pure. | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Fine Old | ... WHISKY | ... Glenlivet | ... 22 | 8 |
| | | | The cream of Scotch Whiskies. | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Fine Old | ... WHISKY | ... Irish | ... 22 | 8 |
| | | | Soft, mellow, and mild. | | | |
| 15 | 0 | ... Superior | ... HOLLANDS | ... Old | ... 15 | 0 |
| | | | A good wholesome spirit. | | | |
| 18 | 0 | ... Unsweetened | ... GIN | ... Very superior | ... 18 | 0 |
| | | | Pure and fine by age. | | | |
| 17 | 0 | ... Sweetened | ... GIN | ... Old Tom | ... 17 | 0 |
| | | | High quality and delicate flavour. | | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Finest | ... RUM | ... Old Jamaica | ... 22 | 8 |
| | | | An exquisite spirit softened by age. | | | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## DUNNETT & CO,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ... | ...Rs. 50 |
| Racing Saddles, very light ... ... ... ... | ... ,, 60 |

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

## PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE 12 MONTHS' PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Cash Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Cash Rs. 650.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 650.

THE NEW DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 450.

*N.B.*—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS
LEVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In open crystal face case | ..Rs. 40 and 50 |
| In hunting ,, | .. ,, 45 and 60 |
| ,, ½ ,, ,, | .. ,, 50 and 60 |

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

| Cash. Rs. | | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | ... Old Vatted Glenlivet | ... 23 |
| 26 | ... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve | ... 28 |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Mint up to FRIDAY, the 11th instant, inclusive, for the Purchase of such COPPER SCISSEL (about 60 tons in all), as may accumulate from time to time during the next two months.

J. H. WHITE, Col., R.E.,
H. M.'s Mint, 5th August, 1882. Mint Master.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .................. Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .................. Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—WATERPROOF CORK MATTRESSES.—Rs. 18.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

CAPTAIN HAYES' HORSEMAN'S KNIFE.—"Unquestionably the most perfect Horseman's Knife ever turned out."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*—Rs. 15.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

ETCHING MATERIALS, with Press, complete in box.—Rs. 110.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

MACKINNON STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.—Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 14, Rs. 15.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS by Bradbury and Wilkinson.—Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

CLIMAX DATER, with Patent rubber-faced types.—Rs. 10.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

RUBBER TYPES, METAL BODIED, set in box with type holder, pad and ink, complete.—Rs. 7-8.
THACKER & CO., Ld.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA of this season, from Col. Hawes' Estate, is the best Tea for Family use. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, Re. 1 per lb. Try it once, you will try it always. MAJU & Co., Sole Agents, 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. SOLD 5,61,036 of their celebrated SEWING MACHINES in 1881. Their salient features sell them, their intrinsic merits make their popularity lasting, and their customers advertise them. Catalogues post free. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, two COPYISTS, good handwriting indispensable. Apply personally to NANU and HORMASJEE, Solicitors.

RS. 300 LOAN WANTED, repayable Rs. 30 per month with interest. Apply "G. M.," office of this paper.

WANTED, a CLERK, who has had experience in a public Company's work. Apply to BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

JOLLY BOAT.—To be sold, a splendid four-oared BOAT, complete with oars, almost new. Apply to "M. F. P.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

PIANO FOR SALE.—Keith, Prowse and Co.'s brand new, unpacked, can be seen at our Office. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a Second Writer for the Office of the Director of Transport, Egypt Expeditionary Force. Pay, Rs. 60. No extras. Apply to Director of Transport, E. E. FORCE, Esplanade, Bombay.

COMPOUNDER.—Wanted, an experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Fort Establishment.

WANTED, a SALESMAN who has had experience of Indent business.—Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

TO REGIMENTS GOING TO EGYPT.—WANTED, a good BILLIARD TABLE.—Apply United Service Club, BABU, Simla.

NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE, excellent testimonials on application. Marine Lines, Marine Lane, No. 1, Bombay.

JUST unpacked, FRESH, DESSERT and FANCY BISCUITS.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL AND WINE MERCHANTS, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete: No. 6, Rs. 85; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pil[illegible] BEER in qts. at Rs. 5-12, pts. Rs. 3-8 per d[illegible] Pauli Beer in qts. at Rs. 6-4, pts. Rs. 4 per doz. SIGG-SULZER & Co.

SOCKS for TROOPS, POLICE [illegible] wear, generally with ammunition and [illegible] strongly recommended. Apply for s[illegible] WATSON and Co., Army Agents, Bom[illegible]

THE American Steam Laundry C[illegible] undertaken at following rates[illegible] Rs. 5. Married couples without [illegible] Rs. 3 extra per member. Perfe[illegible] truction to clothes guaranteed[illegible] Co.'s own vans.

FOR SALE, A CO[illegible] LATIVE ACTS, [illegible] Customs Tariff Act, Ind[illegible] The Bombay Salt Act, [illegible] Indian Port Act, The [illegible] Abkari Act, Periodi[illegible] Steam Vessel Surv[illegible] Port Trust Act. at the Bombay G[illegible]

FOR BR[illegible] and CO[illegible] RESTAUR[illegible]

## NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience:—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER,

ARTIST, DECORATOR, SCULPTOR, CONTRACTOR, &c., to the P. W. Departments, Bombay and Bengal, and specially employed by the late Major C. MANT, R. E., P. W. D., is prepared to undertake and give Estimates and Designs for decorations of PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES, & PRIVATE DWELLINGS in Colours, Gold, Stucco, &c., &c.

Town or Up-country.

ALL KINDS OF ITALIAN MARBLES SUPPLIED AND FLOORS LAID.

OFFICE AND GODOWNS,

Under Mr. E. M. Walton, Dentist, No. 3, Dean Lane, corner of Hummum-street, Bombay.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.
London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with their name in large black letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| Loose Blastin Powder | | in kegs of 25 lbs. | per keg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | F O | do. | do. |
| ½ lb. tins | F | in cases of 25 lbs. | per doz bl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do | do. |
| Do. | A W/i American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Consignees, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at their rooms, the sale to commence at 2 p.m.

27 boxes of X X X A C, Mencow and Co.'s Brandy, superior in quality, and we recommend our constituents most highly who may be wanting it for their household purposes. Each box will put up seperately for the convenience of purchasers.

Sample on view on the premises.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sorabjee Dorabjee Majoo.

4 cases of boots and shoes.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Vulee Hajee Kh[illegible] mira.

2 cases concertinas and accordions.

On account of whom it may concern.

A collection of hardware, consisting of vario[illegible] of files, saws, carpentering, and coopering tools, [illegible]

1 brand new sewing machine.

SORABJEE COWASJE[illegible]

Bombay, August 8, 1882.

BENNETT AND C[illegible]
No. 3, APOLLO-STRE[illegible]

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, [illegible] NETT & Co. are instructed to se[illegible] Mount Pleasant Road, Malab[illegible] No. 148, lately in the occupati[illegible] the valuable and handso[illegible] and teakwood plain and [illegible] best electro-plated ware[illegible] ware, handsome maho[illegible] by John Broadwoo[illegible] oleographs, rich ta[illegible] Japanese vases, pi[illegible] 4 by 1 light Tuc[illegible] and Persian ca[illegible] plants in tubs [illegible]

One light [illegible] and Co., [illegible] Catalo[illegible] on vie[illegible] N. [illegible] day.

# OMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

THERE is a moderate extent of business doing in imports both for ready and forward delivery, but with this exception, and in matters connected with the expedition for Egypt, things here are quite at a standstill. Any available steam tonnage arriving is put under offer to Government forthwith, so that, saving the mail steamers for which comparatively high figures are asked, there is practically no available space for exports. Under the circumstances the transactions in Cottton, Seeds and Wheat, have been quite insignificant in character, and the only wonder is, even with the small stocks of produce there are on the spot, that prices have not undergone greater depression. The existing state of things, however, cannot be of long duration. Government tonnage requirements are probably getting pretty well filled up, and in that event we should see some steamers loading on the berth at an early date. Crop reports, moreover, are very favourable, and should they continue so, holders of produce up-country may be more willing to part with their stocks.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Decrease | Rs. | 3,98,720 |
| Do. do. Branches | Decrease | „ | 86,340 |
| Other Deposits | Increase | „ | 15,41,914 |
| Government & other authorised Securities | Decrease | „ | 1,11,287 |
| Loans | Increase | „ | 7,83,647 |
| Bills Discounted | Decrease | „ | 6,23,008 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Increase | „ | 1,58,128 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Increase | „ | 8,31,747 |

Favourable as these movements are we can scarcely expect any distinct effect on the open market being manifested. Already in the bazaar money is obtainable on paper at 3 and on shares at 6 per cent. per annum, and if the existing stagnation in exports is to be maintained, whilst imports unfairly active there is little likelihood of an advance; although at the same time the Bank may make no change in their advertised rates.

EXCHANGE.—The stagnation in exports has necessarily shown itself in a correspondingly limited amount of private paper offering, and the transactions in this respect have been quite insignificant in extent. There has, however, been some little business doing in buying for remittance, and owing to this we are just a shade weaker at the close, but it only shows in private bills, the demand for China and the firmness shown by Government regarding Council drafts keeping Bank paper at its previous level. We now quote :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 31-32d., 3 months' sight 1s 8⅛d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d.

As regards the future it is almost useless attempting a forecast at the moment. Everything depends on what may take place in connection with the Egyptian question, but irrespective of this the indications are in favour of something about the present level being maintained.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The telegrams regarding the political situation at home naturally take precedence of all other influences at present, and looking to the probability of a fresh loan having to be brought out on this side, it is almost a matter of surprise that prices have remained so steady. Last mail-day rates were very weak, and for Fours it is questionable whether buyers could have been found for large amounts at anything over par. On the following day, however, the quotation was advanced to Rs. 100¼, and since then we have fluctuated between Rs. 100 5-16 and Rs. 100⅜, closing at the latter rate. Fours-and-a-half are now in such small compass here that they scarcely follow the market closely, but the tendency throughout the week has been downward and opening at Rs. 107½ we now quote Rs. 107¼ nominal.

SHARES.—The market in the early part of the week showed a downward tendency, but within the past three days a reaction has been apparent, and in most instances our quotations are in favour of holders. *Banks* are steady, and for Bank of Bombays we quote an advance of Rs. 2½ and in Nationals of Re. 1. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 12½ higher, Port Cannings in request at an advance of Rs. 5. *Press* Companies are rather irregular. There has been an advance of Rs. 30 in Akbar, Rs. 20 in Dhollera, and Rs. 10 in Albert, but Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 75, Fort Rs. 25, and Mofussil Rs. 17½. *Spinning* and [illegible]*ing Mill* shares were depressed for a time, but [illegible]tter accounts of the China Yarn market [illegible] here has imparted a better tone, [illegible]ptions, prices are higher all [illegible] been Rs 55 in Sholapore, [illegible] Rs. 25 in Central India, [illegible] and Western India ; [illegible] 15 in other Com[illegible] the most [illegible]

[illegible]

P[illegible] has been [illegible] ances for the [illegible] packages, and orders [illegible] home for future shipm[illegible] way are not quotably higher, [illegible] tainly in favour of holders, and [illegible] goods made from the higher counts.

Supplies are now fairly moderate, and w[illegible] accounts so favourable as they are, the whole ten[illegible] of the market is unquestionably towards higher rates.

TWIST.—In English Yarns a fair business has been done, but prices, although firm, are not quotably higher. Local Yarns have been in request for China at fully previous prices.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Higher prices from home combined with an increased enquiry here have led to an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt., at which the market closes firm. *Yellow Metal* in the same way is firm at an advance of As 8 per cwt. In *Iron* as a general thing there is no special improvement to notice, but plates and other kinds in request for ship purposes have advanced somewhat. The general stock, however, is large and in excess of requirements.

COALS.—The market is very steady but not active. On the one hand sellers are few, and on the other buyers are almost entirely confined to speculators. Cardiff is the description mainly in request, and for this Rs. 17½ has been paid for August-September and Rs. 18¾ for immediate shipment. Davison's West Hartley is quoted at Rs. 16½ and Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 15½ to Rs. 16 per ton alongside. Stocks on the spot seem quite equal to the demand, more especially as Government requirements for the expedition are being largely met by purchases at Suez and Aden.

COTTON for export may be regarded as almost a blank week. Home advices have been fairly steady, but the absence of freight here checks operators, and we question whether the total purchases for export has exceeded 2,000 bales.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1882. | 1881 | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 5,400 | 5,174 | 6,825 |
| Since 1st September | 1,754,241 | 1,200,212 | 1,150,255 |
| Since 1st January | 1,504,062 | 1,055,231 | 1,032,261 |

The *Clearances for Sea* now total 1,368,341 bales since 1st January, as against 828,888 bales for the same period last year.

*New Crop.*—The accounts from up-country are now very satisfactory. There has been a general cessation of rain throughout the whole of the Presidency for the past fortnight, and the plants in all directions are now doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission :—

| | | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Omra | Rs. | 205 | =5 5/16d. |
| [illegible].F. do. | „ | 198 | =5 5/32d. |
| do. | „ | 192 | =5d. |
| Dhollera | „ | 203 | =5 9/32d. |
| do. | „ | 197 | =5¼d. |
| do. | „ | 190 | =4 31/32d. |
| [illegible]ned Dharwar | „ | 208 | =5 13/32d. |
| [illegible]erns | „ | 195 | =5 3/32d. |
| [illegible] | „ | 190 | =4 31/32d. |

[illegible]r export there is simply no demand [illegible] has, however, been some demand [illegible]count, and as supplies at the [illegible], prices are well supported. [illegible]ft White Rs. 33, Soft Red [illegible]

[illegible] fair supply, and the [illegible]e most limited kind, [illegible]Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8 per [illegible]ctically no stock, [illegible]d at Rs. 6-7 to [illegible]*gelly* contracts [illegible]r new Crop, [illegible] candy for [illegible]

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 5th August, as compared with the statement of 29th July :—

| LIABILITIES. | July 29. Rs. | Aug. 5. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 23,75,000 | 23,75,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 28,61,676 | 36,02,923 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 13,76,509 | 11,10,831 |
| Other Deposits | 2,27,26,178 | 2,40,76,874 |
| Post Bills | 9,036 | 12,962 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 5,07,851 | 5,92,965 |
| | 3,98,56,250 | 4,17,71,555 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 55,53,492 | 56,95,174 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 10,70,116 | 10,38,989 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 24,32,953 | 28,62,539 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 3,359 | 4,310 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,47,96,153 | 1,45,12,735 |
| Stamps | 2,811 | 2,830 |
| Dead Stock....Rs. 5,50,308<br>Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000 | 3,15,308 | 3,15,308 |
| Bullion | .. | ... |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 9,46,372 | 8,49,056 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,47,35,656 | 1,64,90,581 |
| | 3,98,56,250 | 4,17,71,555 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Colaba, 1,126 tons, Captain R. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Moulmein (23rd July) brought a cargo of timber.

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Merton Hall (s) | Verill | Egypt. |
| 7 | Buldana (s) | Turner | Egypt. |
| | Bhundara (s) | Phillips | Egypt. |
| | Northern (s) | Watson | Egypt. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship L. L. Sturges, to Calcutta.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Malwa (s)—35 bales hides and 10 bundles canes, The P. and O. Co.

Aglaja (s)—27 cases tea and 4 cases brassware, The A.-H. Lloyds Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aglaja (s)—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Empire (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 519 cwts rapeseed and 30,000½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aglaja (s)—1 pot rosa-oil, 10 cwts ginger, 3½ cwts cloves, 9 cwts colinjon, 12½ cwts turmeric, and 15 cwts rice, Essac Saloon Abedin.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion For Judgment.

500-74—Jefferson B and D—Heeralal Jumnadas and another vs Sitaram Radhakison, and others—Craigie L. and O., Shapurjee and T., and Tyebjee and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

539-77—Crawford and B—Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others vs. Kerbadji Hormusji.

253-81—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanji Ardesir Wadia vs Hormusjee Bomonji Wadia.

241-82—Craigie L. and O.—W. H. Stone and others vs D Watson and another—Tobin and R.

248-82—Payne and G—S. G. Sigg Sulzer vs Nursey Natha—Hore C. and B.

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Long Causes.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor and another—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

247-82—R. M. Sayani—Heerjibhoy Khimji and another vs Mohomed Lubbay bin Mohomed Lubbay Alim and others.

252-82—M M Munshi Hindoo Kurmy and others vs Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonji.

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99-82—Hore, C. and B.—Cooverji Ludha vs Bhimji Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.

180-81—V. Hurrichund.—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.

3-81—Jefferson, B. and D—Thucker Dayal Jairaj and another vs Thucker Kessowjee Jadowjee—Prescot and W.

324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn, C. and L.

513-80—Khunderao M. for plaintiff (for a paupe[illegible] mally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and [illegible] Moreshwar L. and in person.

335-81—In person—Aumed bin Ismaljee Khot[illegible] and others—In person.

303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahina[illegible] another vs Rajaram Wittojee Ta[illegible] Hore, C. and B. ; Shapurjee an[illegible] W. ; and in person.

200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mo[illegible] Khetsey—Hore, C. and B. Jefferson, B. and D.—Hee[illegible] [illegible]lall Kashiramjee and [illegible] the Hon. Mr. [illegible] hearing [illegible]

[illegible] Hore C. [illegible] and another vs another—Crawford [illegible]

[illegible]med Hoosein vs. Haji [illegible] D.

[illegible]ji vs Bai Hajiani Jerum[illegible] G.

[illegible]owji Chattoo and others vs [illegible]jee—R. M. Sayani.

646-79—M[illegible] Haji Tyab Haji Rahimtoola and others [illegible]owji Naik and others—Hearn C. and L.

230-80—Payne and G—Goswami Shri Girdharji Shri Govindraiji Mahraj vs Luckmidas Teckchund and another—Craigie, L and O—Nanu and H.

148-81—Shapurji and T—Khoja Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Tricumdas Lowji—Smith and F.

369-81—Macfarlane and E—for pauper Ruttinchund Gheilachund vs Choonivow and another—Jefferson B. and D.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Barrow, Major, 10th Lancers, on duty, from Sialkote.
Davidson, Captain, 8th Hussars, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Elles, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Simla.
Marsh, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Jullundur.
Browne, Col., R. E., on duty, from Simla.
Nicholson, Major, R. E., on duty, from Simla.
Anderson, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, from Allahabad
Creagh, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, from Umballa.
La Touch, Col., Poona Horse, on duty, from Serur.
Grierson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 7.

Rind, Major, Bengal Comt. Dept., on duty, from Meerut.
Carleton, Surg., on duty, from Kolhapore.
Pipon, Major, R. A., on leave, from Khandalla.
Russell, Col., 13th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Dodd, Col., 8th Bombay N. I., to join, to Kurrachee.
Davidson, Captain, 8th Hussars, on leave, to England.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 8.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill for Recruits every day until further orders, at the Head-quarters at 6-30a. m. (Bombay time).

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magis. and Colr., Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magis. and Colr. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. W. B. Power, Depy. Commr., Lohardugga, is allowed leave for 2 months.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, Offg. Jt. Magis. and Depy. Colr., Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Depy. Commr. of that dist., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. W. B. Power, or until further orders.

In supersession of the order of 1st inst., the services of Mr. H. H. Birch, Offg. Depy. Magis. and Depy Colr., Gya, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Asst. Magis. and Colr., Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Jt. Mags. and Depy. Colrs., from 25th inst.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Jt. Mag. and Depy. Colr., Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr. P. Nolan, Offg. Magis. and Colr., Shahabad, is llowed leave for 1 month and 9 days.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Asst. Magis. and Colr., has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, an extension of furlough for 2 months.

Mr. W. J. Kilby, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr. G. D. Graham, Asst. Supdt. of Plice, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Kilby, or until further orders.

Mr. R. L. Ward, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. A. R. Wigram, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Chitagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr. F. H. Tucker, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, [illegible]ca, on leave, is posted to the dist. of the 24-Per[illegible]nahs, vice Mr. G. D. Graham.

[illegible] C. S. Murray, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, [illegible]rpore, is transferred to the dist. of Dacca.

[illegible] S. Judge, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, [illegible]ansferred to Shahabad, and is posted to [illegible] that dist.

[illegible]logstoun, Offg. Asst. Supdt of Police, [illegible]nsferred to the dist of Mozufferpore.

[illegible], Offg Opium Agent of Benares, is [illegible] Opium Agent of Behar, during [illegible]e, of Mr. A. C. Mangles, or until [illegible]

[illegible] Medical Officer, Northern [illegible] allowed leave for 4 months.

[illegible]t of Vaccination, Ranchee [illegible]t as Medical Officer in [illegible]al State Railway, during [illegible] Forsyth, or until fur-[illegible]

[illegible] 2nd Grade, is ap[illegible] Darjeeling Div., vice [illegible]urlough.

[illegible]st Grade, Burd[illegible]gh on medical [illegible] h Dec. 1881; [illegible] Engr., 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of Bengal Provincial Branch.

Mr. R. O. Clayton, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, was, on return from the Railway Branch, posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals Div., which he joined on 17th July.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 1.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn. G. H. Peevor to be Garrison Surgn. at Chunar, vice Surgn. R. Macræ, transferred permanently to civil duty.

Hill Depots—Naini Tal.—Lieut.-Col. A. Hill, 1st Battn. the Border Regt., to be Comdt., vice Lieut.-Col. C. E. L. Bluett, who proceeds to England to join the 1st Battn. Cheshire Regt., on promotion.

15th Bengal Cavy.—Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, Devonshire Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Squad. Officer on probation. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieut. H. H. F. Fagan, Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Squad. Officer on probation. Dated 10th July 1882.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the folfowing transfers :—

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. H. A. Carleton, from the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Offg. Squad. Officer on probation, vice Biddulph, appointed A.-de-C. to the General Officer commanding Rawul Pindi Division.

11th N. I.—Lieut. E. D. Serres, from the 7th N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation, vice McSwiney, transferred to the Hyderabad Contingent.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Col. C. E. L. Bluett, Cheshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of Govt., H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to appoint Major P. D. Jeffreys, 1st Battn. Connaught Rangers, to officiate as Bgde. Major, Allahabad, during the absence on furlough of Major G. A. White, with effect from 17th July.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Capt. and Bt. Major H. F. Jackson, 1st Battn Manchester Regt., who has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd and 4th Militia Battns. of the same corps, is directed to proceed to England without delay, and to report his arrival in writing to the Adjt.-Gen. at the Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut. under sec. 4, para. 30 (II) Queen's Regulations :—

Lieuts. C. R. Keate, and F. V. Whittall, Leinster Regiment ; H. P. O'Callaghan, C. V. Gunning, W. L. Vane, F. S. Robb, L. Parke, and R. J. Gardiner, Durham Light Infy.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages, before the quarterly committees held on the 3rd July are declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani, agreeably to the provisions of sec. 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Lieuts. R. V. Phillpotts, Royal Engineers ; J. M. Grierson, Royal Artillery ; H. M. Owen, 6th Dragoon Guards ; H. B. Fowler, 2nd B. Royal West Surrey Regt ; J. R. C. Colvin, 2nd B. Northumberland Fusiliers ; J. D. McAndrew, 1st B. Suffolk Regt ; F. Morris, 1st B. Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; W. B. Broughton, 2nd B. Dorsetshire Regt. ; E. D. J. O'Brien, 1st B. S. Lancashire Regt. ; A. W. Brooke, 1st B. York and Lancaster Regt ; A. H. Wood. L. G. Clough-Taylor, and W. R. Little, 1st B. Connaught Rong. ; J. Sherston, 4th B. Rifle Brigade ; F. R. Macmullen, Wiltshire Regt. on probation 13th B. Lancers ; H. Blackburn, East Kent Regt. on probation 5th P. Cavalry ; Surgns., J. J. Morris, M.D., A. M. D. ; G. H. D. Gimlette, M. D., and C. P. Lukis, I. M. D. ; Sub-Condr H. Stenson, Comt. Dept; and Army Schoolmaster S Logan, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Lieut. A. G. Churchill, 12th Lancers, in G. O. C. C., dated 26th Dec. 1881, is extended to the 10th Jan. 1883.

The undermentioned officers are grnted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R. H. A.—Col. D. Sarsfield Greene, C.B., (Commanding R. A., Sirhind Division,) from 17th Aug. to 30th Sept. 1882, on very urgent private affairs.

9th Lancers.—Major J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Major F. W. Harrington, from the 18th Aug. to 31st Oct. 1882, on private affairs.

1st Battn. Connaught Rangers.—Capt. V. H. Maher, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn. Somerstshire Light Infy.—Lieut. (Adjt.) A. Lumb, for twelve months, on private affairs.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

### *NOTICE.*

*LETTERS, PACKETS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY SECRETARY, and A.-D.-C.-IN-WAITING should be sent to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, from 9th instant till further orders.*

*G. H. R. HART,*
*Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Government House, Ganeshkhind, 4th Aug.* 1882.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

ENGEL—June 11, at Dantzic, Carlotta, relict of Admiral Sir John David Engel, of Dantzic, Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia aged 86 years. Madras and Calcutta papers please copy.

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—August 7, at Tardeo, Furdoojee, aged 7 years, the beloved son of Mr. Nusserwanjee S. J. Jeejeebhoy, and grandson of the late Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—July 25, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Forbes, B. C. S., of a daughter.

RIDGEWAY—July 28, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. West Ridgeway, of a daughter.

WARD—August 2, at Nellore, the wife of Mr. F. T. Ward, Pleader, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOULDING—McGARRY—August 1, at Simla, Henry Raynor Goulding, to Laura Katie, daughter of the late J. P. McGarry.

MATURIN—MONEY—August 1, at Darjeeling, Fred. Maturin, Major, East Surrey Regt., to Edith, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Money.

POLLOCK—OBBARD—August 1, at Peshawar, Frederick George Pollock, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Jane Hamilton, daughter of Colonel Obbard, B. S. C.

DEATHS.

BERESFORD—July 30, at Mussoorie, Kathleen Craigie, infant child of Charles and Frances Beresford, aged 10½ months.

DILL—July 31, at Mercara, James Scott Dill, Surgeon, 10th Regt. N. I., in his 33rd year.

LOGAN—August 2, at Bangalore, Marie Eugenia, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. G. D. Logan, Madras Staff Corps.

RAWLINSON—July 29, at Kamptee, Mary, the wife of Spencer Rawlinson, Capt., Madras Staff Corps, aged 28 years.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"AN ATTENDANT."—You should complain in the first instance to the Minister.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1882.

THE "action" near Ramleh appears to have been little more than a skirmish after all. The severity of an encounter can best be judged by the casualties, and ours at all events were trifling. There were four killed and twenty-nine wounded. On the enemy's side the losses are reckoned at between 200 and 300 men, the numbers being probably arrived at by guess-work. Clearly the encounter cannot have been very serious. The prisoners, of whom there appear to be fifteen, declare that Arabi's entire force amounts to only 16,000 men. If the stories of reinforcements to his army sent by rail from Cairo, which were previously wired, were in the least true, this estimate must be quite erroneous. The news that there are dissensions in the Egyptian camp owing to Arabi's "dilatoriness" is of interest. Once the confidence of the army in its leader is shaken, the probability of a long or stubborn resistance will be but small. But prisoners of war, especially Oriental prisoners of war, have a tendency to prophecy smooth things in order to gain the favourable consideration of their captors. It is safer to estimate the character of Arabi and the strength of his army from what is actually taking place in Egypt weeks before either the English or the Indian Contingent has landed. He has allowed us, with a mere handful of men available, to occupy Suez and to land marines at Ismailia and to strengthen our hold on Alexandria, while all the railways and all the military resources were at his absolute disposal. This skirmish near Ramleh is the only evidence he has given of his being still in arms. His study of the history and methods of the First Napoleon has evidently not profited him much so far. His best opportunity is fast slipping away, and he has done nothing. When two invading expeditions land, he is not likely to show himself more prompt or capable than he has hitherto been. And if he do not the campaign will be short and comparatively bloodless. It is satisfactory to learn that we shall not be embarrassed by the presence of an unbidden force of the Ottoman troops in Egypt while we are dealing with Arabi. The Turkish Government has promised that no troops shall be sent to Egypt until an agreement has been come to with England. It will therefore be our own fault if they now land, except on conditions that will render their presence devoid of inconvenience. The Italian project for a joint protectorate of the Suez Canal has obtained the approval of all the Powers except England and France. France by her own action is effaced in the Egyptian complication ; so that it remains with England to say whether the joint protectorate of the Canal shall be established or not. Her plain duty is to speak as firmly on this point as she spoke to Turkey on the question of sending troops to Egypt. She should say that she has forces on the spot and on the way amply sufficient to protect the Canal, and that such being the case the joint protectorate is not needed, and would possibly lead to complications which had best be avoided. And then there will be no joint protectorate.

THE letters we continue to receive on the subject of Dr. Mylne's pastoral bear witness to a strength and unanimity of feeling that would almost justify the hope that some public step may be taken to repudiate, on the part of the English community in Bombay, the lawlessness and intolerance which have shocked that community. That some such step should be resolved upon would, in our judgment, be very desirable. We say this with no reference to the burning question of the disestablishment of the Church in India. That disestablishment is the logical outcome of Bishop Mylne's unflinching hostility to the law is a proposition which Bishop Mylne himself, we believe, would have no wish to dispute. That the present establishment of the Church in India will not fall in consequence of a single act of episcopal imprudence has become certain from a long series of adequate experiments. But when the establishment does fall, we do not forget that it will leave a Church standing in which Englishmen, whatever the precise colour of their religious faith, will always take the warmest interest. Now, it needs little skill in reading the signs of the times to see that the cheerfulness with which the High Church party have taught themselves to contemplate the coming divorce between the Church and the State rests on an entire misapprehension of the apathy with which, as things stand at present, questions of Church law and discipline are resigned to their discretion by the laity of the Church. The apathy itself is unmistakable. In every nine cases out of ten it prevents any inquiry into the exercise the clergy make of the discretion referred to ; and it is not too much to add that in the remaining tenth case it retains sufficient dead-weight to frustrate such inquiry when made. And if the true reason for it be not perceived, it is as inexplicable as it is unmistakable, on any other theory than that the English people are beginning to be so many Gallios, and to care for none of these things. The fact, however, of course, is that the laity do not move, because they are on the whole satisfied with the guarantee they have in the fact of an establishment according to law. We do not believe that the Church, when stripped of State support, and thrown on the resources of her faithful laity will be, financially, a penny the worse for the change. We can sympathise also with those who rejoice in anticipation of the spiritual freedom which the Church will gain when the Queen is no longer her Supreme Governour, and Acts of Parliament cannot be quoted as part of her law. But we believe it to be a foolish and mischievous delusion to imagine that in a free Church the laity would continue to efface themselves as they do under the present régime. We are happy to think that in any case the attention of the Secretary of State and of Parliament will be called to the fact that whereas the law has expressly provided that no hindrances shall be placed in the way of the re-marriage by clergymen of divorced persons, and that no clergyman shall be liable to any censure for solemnising such a marriage, the Bishop of Bombay has publicly announced that he will visit with his severest censure any clergyman who performs such a marriage. A memorial to the Secretary of State signed by all in Bombay who desire to respond to Dr. Mylne's challenge to choose between the law of the land and the law of Christ, as he now understands it, would not materially add to Lord Hartington's embarrassment. And it might awaken Bishop Mylne from the dream that it is only an unfortunate difference of opinion prevailing in the Bench of Bishops that prevents "a single Bishop," who has the will, from assimilating the discipline of the Church of England to the full doctrine of the Church of Rome. In the matter of marriage, and in every other matter, we make bold to say that a united Bench of Bishops could not move the people of England from that "opinion of their age and country" which Dr. Mylne dismisses as an utterly inadequate foundation ; and individual prelates, who should set themselves to defy the law, would make the discovery that the establishment they now regard as more or less of a restraint was all that stood between them and a peremptory call to submit, or to demit their office.

We do not know that we have anything to say in addition to what we have already said on the merits of the controversy raised by the pastoral. Still less, of course, have we anything to unsay. It is true that the only writer who has broken a lance for Dr. Mylne in our columns has made the ingenious assumption that our remarks on the illegality of the Bishop's action are to be taken as a retractation of all we had previously said regarding that action. We need not defend ourselves against such a misconception. We are still of opinion that the Bishop's threat is an outrage against the law, that his interpretation of scripture is an outrage against common-sense, and that his breaking silence at the time he did was a wanton and needless outrage against propriety. On the legal question, the only one his champion will consent to grapple with, all we can say is that it has been long apparent that the only legal question involved in this discussion is not as to whether the Bishop has offended the law, but as to the number of separate offences he has been guilty of, and what remedies the law has against him.

Here we should gladly leave the controversy ; but before doing so we are bound, we fear, to offer some justification of the incidental remarks which drew down on us "Spectator's" second letter. We confess to a feeling of regret that we should have encumbered ourselves by a cross-fire from a controversialist, evidently of no mean order, whom we might, had we been more prudent, have retained as a powerful ally. But the remarks on which "Spectator" has animadverted were not intended as side-thrusts at the Church of Rome, though they may have worn that appearance to champions of that Church. They were part of our case against Dr. Mylne : and we are bound to show that they were not made at random. It will be remembered that we have contended that Bishop Mylne's appeal to the canon-law in a matter which has been expressly decided by statute-law is incompetent. We were anxious to suggest, in passing, that, if it were competent, it would be extremely inconvenient for Bishop Mylne himself : and we quoted a well-known provision of the canon-law which provides that a man who has a faithful wife *and a concubine* must be kept from the sacrament, but that a man who has no wife, but has instead of a wife a concubine, may be admitted, provided he is satisfied with the union with only one woman, wife or concubine, as shall seem good to himself. "Spectator" has confined himself to the second part of this canon, and has had no difficulty in showing that the position of concubines, in the "public opinion of the age" when the canon was composed, was much nearer that of the uxor or full wife than it is now. The first part of the canon, however, is an insuperable objection to "Spectator's" underlying assumption that the status of a concubine was so closely assimilated to that of a wife that in the eye of the Church the two were one ; and the canon remains, in our judgment, a fair example of a positive enactment of the canon-law to which Bishop Mylne (in deference to the public opinion of his age and country) could not possibly give his assent. The other "ugly blot" which "Spectator" saw in our last article was our assertion that "it is a mistake to suppose that the Church of Rome has always held marriage to be indissoluble." This is a matter which it is more difficult to argue, from the want of any ground common to "Spectator" and ourselves. We cannot hope to convince "Spectator" of the soundness of our view ; but we shall have no difficulty in showing that we did not speak at random. "Spectator" calls upon us for one single proof in support of our assertion. Fortunately for us he is rash enough to make the counter-statement that "from the time of Christ and the Apostles the Roman Church has unflinchingly upheld the absolute indissolubility of matrimony." Now, what "single proof" can "Spectator" adduce in support of the first part of this assertion ? The passage in the Gospels which we can only read in a manner declared by "Spectator" to be entirely wrong. It is obvious that argument between us is impossible. "Spectator" must not quarrel with us if we cannot accept his theory of the unity of the Roman Church doctrine on the question of divorce. The proof we offer then in support of our assertion is briefly this. What the law of the Church in the beginning was, if there was a law upon the point under consideration at all, cannot decide this argument, since the single text is open, to say the least, to two interpretations. In the ages that followed doctors and councils [illegible]

[redacted]

Divine [illegible]—introducing into the service of God a form of worship which He has not prescribed—and thereby breaking in principle all the barriers to unlimited corruption in worship." Is it not a melancholy reflection that when our Bishop has got rid of divorce, he may be put to it to defend the organ in his own cathedral against an agitation which has all the elements of success his own can boast of ?

## NEWS FROM OLYMPUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

SOCIETY in Simla, as at most other places, has been greatly interested in the progress of events in Egypt during the past few weeks ; in fact, it has had time to think of nothing whatever, unconnected with the land of the Pharaohs and the action of the Powers, in face of "the situation." We have been in a ferment of expectation. The sittings of the Education Commission have evoked no interest whatever beyond the extremely small circle of those directly interested, and even they usually attended the meetings one, or at the most, two, at a time ; not that there was much to be surprised at in that, for the proceedings were of the very driest and most uninteresting nature possible ; how dry only those who were "on duty" throughout can imagine. Then, again, the Burmese Embassy, formerly an object of wonder and amusement, has quite ceased to have any interest shown concerning it beyond official circles, and even there it is thought about time that Theebaw should come to some definite understanding, and relieve us of the burden of feeding his anything but ornamental subjects. The truth is, we have seen so much of these gentlemen that we cease to look upon them as the representatives of the bloodthirsty monarch and his amiable spouse, and regard them as a gang of extremely shabby-looking, and by no means well-favoured, individuals, with only two remarkable things about them, and those the peculiar manner in which they stick out their toes, and not only their toes, but their whole legs, when riding ; and the remarkably dejected looks and dilapidated appearance of the tats upon which they "do" Simla. But to return to Egypt. I have seen it announced, by two newspapers, that public opinion in Simla condemned the bombardment of Alexandria ; one paper gave it out as being the general opinion here that the bombardment betokened "some deep under-current of politics," or words to that effect, although it did not vouchsafe to explain what it meant by the political under-current. The fact is there neither is, nor has been, any such general opinion expressed here. Of course, as to the policy pursued previous to the bombardment, opinions differ ; but as to the bombardment itself, under the circumstances with which it was attended, and without any reference to the policy which rendered such a step necessary on the part of Britain, without having troops at hand to follow up her successes, there are no two opinions. Everyone agrees that, from the facts in our possession, such a thing as allowing Arabi to carry out his plans of fortification until he was in a position to do mischief was not to be thought of, and as there was no middle course, and Arabi would not listen to reason, there was only one alternative to the bombardment, and that was for the British fleet to withdraw out of harm's way before Arabi took such measures as would render such a movement at a later period one attended with considerable danger to the ships. The British fleet might certainly have remained within the harbour, and allowed the Egyptians to carry on their work in face of the "ultimatum," and thus have brought ridicule upon England, which would have had a very injurious effect upon her already diminished prestige ; but I fancy that very few advocates would have been found for such a policy. So, as there was under the circumstances no alternative, it would be interesting to know what policy could have been substituted for that resorted to. But, on the whole, public opinion, that is, responsible public opinion, has been very cautiously expressed here. It has been fully recognised that from the necessarily meagre reports telegraphed daily by Reuter, it is impossible to form more than a general opinion. Of course there is a certain class who fly off at a tangent on the slightest provocation, and, with unbiassed judgment, pose as authorities on English politics. These are generally "Jingoes" of the rabid sort, and their political feelings find a vent in abuse of the English Government. Many articles founded on such "politics" have been appearing lately in Anglo-Indian "Jingo" journals, and perhaps this is what has been called the "popular feeling at Simla."

There is a universal feeling of relief now that the Indian Contingent is really ordered off. For some days past Society has been on the *qui-vive*, and "Are you going ?" has been a question very frequently put. Now, however, that final arrangements have been made, and published in the form of a *Gazette Extraordinary*, those immediately concerned, and there are a good many of them here, feel more easy in mind, and do not anticipate any more of those sudden changes in plans which have been so frequent of late. Society exclaims, like General Stanley in the "Pirates of Penzance," "At last they go, they really go." Female Society pats them on the back, mentally, and sings, also mentally of course, "Go, ye heroes, go to glory." And by the end of the present week their departure will, in many cases, have been forgotten !

The Education Commission having collected its evidence and finished its work at Simla, has now proceeded on tour. You may expect the favour of a visit to your neighbourhood in October next. The result of the examinations here has, as a whole, been unfavourable to the Educational Department of the Punjab, which has been very severely criticised, and has had but lukewarm supporters. Dr. Leitner's evidence was very damaging to the department. In Dr. Leitner both the Commission and the department caught a Tartar, and his cross-examination was the "event" of the whole proceedings. It was known beforehand that he was to be very severely examined on his evidence, or, as I heard it more elegantly termed, "crucified." The result was not such, however, as had been by some anticipated, for not only did Dr. Leitner substantiate all his charges, but the Commission publicly expressed its disapproval of certain statements made by a contemporary to the effect that Dr. Leitner had broken down in cross-examination [illegible]

[illegible] limejuice, rum, &c., with a large supply of water and firewood. The vessels already provisioned by the Commissariat Department, and now in the dock, are the Tenasserim, Dryburgh Abbey, Ethiopia, Khiva, Galatia, Naples, Zambesi, Inchrhona, and Armenia. These vessels are now waiting to receive the troops as they arrive ; some of them are still having fittings put up for the better accommodation of men and animals ; and on board them all the utmost [illegible] tion to ship with each detachment, in the same vessel, all the necessary transport and commissariat for that body, so that on landing it shall be a unit complete in itself, ready for immediate service. This entails a good deal of work at the beginning by the several departments, who supply the different wants of the vessel in regular order. The Commissariat Department expect to finish the work of provisioning the transports by Saturday next.

The arrival of the troops has called into existence at the dock gates a number of small shops for the sale of comestibles dear to the heart of Jack Sepoy, and here a thriving business was being done yesterday amongst soldiers provided with the fractional coinage of native bazaars. These were men who were waiting to leave with their regiments, and who were to be seen in small parties within the dock and its neighbourhood. Work seemed to be going on everywhere, and zealous Commissariat and Ordnance officers—already, like the man in the American hymn, "doing their level best"—were, no doubt, put on their mettle by the frequent visits to the dock of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and members of the Head-Quarters staff. General Annesley, Adjutant-General, and Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, General Macpherson, Sir Frank Souter, General Carnegy, and several ladies visited the dock yesterday morning, and the Commander-in-Chief and staff were present later in the day. The s. s. Northern, Booldana, and Bhundara, left the dock yesterday about 3 p. m. with portions of the 13th Bengal Lancers and a company of the Madras Sappers and Miners. Several high officers and a number of ladies were present at the dock on the occasion of their arrival in the morning. The 13th Lancers came from Deolali, and the Sappers and Miners from Poona, by special trains. They embarked as follows :—

By the Northern.—13th Bengal Lancers : 1 officer, 73 men, 62 followers, 87 horses, and 43 ponies.

By the Booldana.—13th Bengal Lancers : 2 officers, 88 men, 59 followers, 82 horses, and 50 ponies.

By the Bhundara.—13th Bengal Lancers, 2 officers, 82 men, 56 followers, 86 horses, and 40 ponies.

By the same vessel.—Sappers and Miners : 3 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, 121 men, 49 followers, and 3 horses.

WE are glad to hear, on good authority, that all the arrangements for embarking the troops are considered satisfactory by the higher military authorities ; and that General Macpherson (commanding the Expedition) and General Wilkinson (commanding the Cavalry Brigade) are most complimentary to General Carnegy and the Bombay Staff.

GREAT credit is due to Captain Russell, the Dock Superintendent, for the industry and energy which have enabled him to keep himself equal to the extraordinary strain that has come upon him. He has been working all day as hard as any coolie under him in shipping the horses, mules, ponies, and stores for the Expedition ; and his hydraulic cranes are ready for work at any hour of the day or night. The landing contractors under the Port Trust, Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., have also been prompt in supplying the requisite amount of labourers, and in responding to the various other requirements of their contract with the Trustees.

A PORTION of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry are expected to arrive at the Prince's Dock from Deolali at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant, and will embark for Suez on board the s.s. Ethiopia in the following strength :—1 European officer, 51 men, 46 followers, 51 horses, and 30 ponies.

AN accident occurred on board the s.s. Naples in the Prince's Dock yesterday. A tin of varnish exploded, and the second engineer and fireman were more or less burnt. They were sent to hospital.

Two coolies, whilst slinging mules and ponies at the dock yesterday, were severely injured, one in the cheek and another in the left hip, and were sent to hospital for treatment.

MAJOR KING-HARMAN will be unable, in consequence of illness, to go with the Expedition as Deputy Quartermaster-Genera

DR. C. W. OWEN, C. I. E., has been appointed to the Staff of Sir Herbert Macpherson.

WITH the sanction of Government, it is notified that the families of non-commissioned officers who may proceed to Egypt on Transport d[illegible] will, during the absence of the men, remain att[illegible]ed to their former corps.

VETERINARY SURGEON SAVAGE, from [illegible] goes to Allahabad to relieve Mr. J. Anderson, [illegible] has been ordered to Egypt in charge of all horses and transport animals. Major Rind, S. C., of the Meerut Commissariat, also proceeds to Suez.

GOVERNMENT having decided that no postal staff is to accompany the force to Egypt, Mr. J. H. Cornwall, who had come to Bombay to make the necessary arrangements, has been ordered to return to Calcutta.

IT is not the fact, we believe, as stated by a Poona paper, that the 16th N. I., at that station, have again been warned for service. Orders have been given, however, that no men from the 16th are to be allowed to proceed on furlough ; and this may be a hint that the despatch of a further force, in support of the Indian Contingent now being embarked, is not impossible.

[illegible] for nothing short of a *double entendre*," when it is universally acknowledged all over the civilized world that women have proved themselves *par excellence* in the art of nursing ? And is it not, therefore, idle to suppose that only Sisters of Mercy who have vowed celibacy, and elderly matrons, can incur ne risk in tending the sick in war ? Can any right-thinking person see any harm in young unmarried women who have the heart and the will engaging themselves for a charitable purpose ? By all means let "A Young Lady" and others who may be fired by her noble example come forward and do the best they can.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

Baroda, Aug. 5.

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By London and Teheran.)*

## THE ACTION NEAR RAMLEH.

## THE EGYPTIAN FORCE.

## PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

## COLLECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE SEUZ CANAL.

## TURKISH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 6, EVENING.

The British loss in the action near Ramleh was four killed and twenty-nine wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Howard Vyse, of the 60th Rifles.

The enemy's losses before Ramleh are reckoned at between 200 and 300 men.

Fifteen of the captured prisoners state that Arabi's entire force only numbers 16,000 men. They also state that there is discontent in the army owing to Arabi's dilatory policy.

Arabi Pasha is fortifying Tel-el-Kebir, which is situated between Suez and Cairo, against any advance of the Indian Contingent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 6.

With the exception of the English and French, all the representatives at the Conference have in principle approved of Italy's proposal for a collective protection of the Suez Canal.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has promised that the Turkish Expedition shall not proceed to Egypt until an agreement has been come to with England.

## LATEST FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

Major King-Harman is down with bad fever, and is therefore unable to proceed with the expeditionary force to Egypt.

The Indus Valley line is again badly breached between Badra and Radhan. Several miles of line are unsafe. This will not, however, prevent the 20th Punjabis going on.

The Currency Act Amendment Bill will not be introduced until the Viceroy's Council re-assembles at Simla.

The last reference made to Mandalay is supposed to be the final one on the part of the Government of India. No answer has yet been received.

Owing to recent heavy rains, two houses have fallen in here, one case resulting in the death of three men and one horse.

## MR. COLQUHOUN'S YUNNAN EXPLORATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 7.

Mr. Colquhoun was entertained to a dinner by the Pegu Club on Saturday. Mr. Burgess, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, dwelling on his private character, enterprise, and the successful execution of a journey involving dangers and hardships. Mr. Colquhoun, in his speech, divided his journey into two parts—the first, dealing with the Canton river, and the second with the Yunnan country. The prominent characteristics of the river, he said, were that it was navigable by light-draught steamers for 400 miles to the upper portion of the gorges and rapids, and that numerous fine cities, the evidences of former affluence due to the important carrying trade of Yunnan, were now fast decaying owing to the Mahomedan rebellion driving the traffic to the Yangtse river. As an instance of the unfriendly attitude of the inhabitants, he said that placards were issued offering a reward for the heads of travellers. In his journey unfriendly towns were avoided, and Chinese dress was adopted. Regarding the Yunnan country, he said that it was a mountainous plateau about 6,000 feet high, with ranges of 15,000 feet in the north, falling to 9,000 in the south. It was a country of contrasts, the scenery, climate, peoples, languages, and costumes changing rapidly. Numerous fine cities attest the former prosperity of the population. Opium, minerals, and tea were the main exports; the imports were cotton from Laos and Bhamo, and also English salt and piece-goods from the latter place. He met numerous large caravans, some from Thibet, conveying tea, which were stopped at Shumao by the intrigues of officials. An examination of the country between Tounghoo, Zimmay, and Shumao, he considered most important. He found from Shumao to Talifoo an easy road, fertile valleys, and fine towns and villages. The question of trade routes was too intricate for present discussion. He had amassed a fund of information on the subject, and this important question would be dealt with hereafter. At Talifoo the exploration ceased, and closed with a survey of 4,700 miles. The route from Talifoo to Bhamo has been described by former travellers. His first attempt to reach Bhamo was unsuccessful owing to the intrigues of his interpreter, and he turned back for part of the road, when he met a Roman missionary, Père Vial, who accompanied the party to Bhamo, acting as interpreter. At Manwyne Mr. Colquhoun met Leeseetai, who was connected with the notorious Margary tragedy, and was received cordially, but questioned regarding the Taping road. Leeseetai failed to mention that three Kachen chiefs had been treacherously executed by him shortly before in a vendetta proclaimed against all comers from China. Mr. Colquhoun was compelled to make a détour of fourteen days through the hills under great privations, owing to heavy rains and the food supply of the party being exhausted. He reached Bhamo on the 14th July.

Mr. Wahaeb is seriously ill from the effects of the journey.

Mr. Colquhoun goes to Simla *en route* to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By London and Teheran.)*

## THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

An extensive strike for an increase of pay is expected to take place among the Irish Constabulary.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, AUG. 6, 8-55 P.M.

Mail-steamer Sutlej, from Australia, arrived.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 59,000 bales |
| „ „ Surats | 11,000 „ |
| „ Imports of Cotton | 24,000 „ |
| „ „ Surats | 3,000 „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton | 701,000 „ |
| „ „ Surats | 223,000 „ |
| „ „ Cotton in London | 72,000 „ |

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 9-16 |

The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83¾ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 89⅝ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 99⅞ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 100⅞ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 114¼ |
| Bar Silver | 52d. |

The sum of about £304,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Italy on 3rd inst.

Arrivals—Vindobala, Singapore, and Helena.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed owing to holidays.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 89½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 99¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 100½ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 114½ |
| Bar Silver | 5 15-16d. |

Arrival—C[illegible] Fraser.

Departure—Tuscany.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 10 p.m. | 78·6 |

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 6 a.m. | 78·7 |
| „ 10 a.m. | 82·3 |
| „ 2 p.m. | 81·8 |
| „ 7 p.m. | 80·7 |

## THE OUTCOMING MAILS.

THE s.s. Kashgar, with the outward mails, left Suez for Bombay at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.

LIEUTENANT H[illegible] [illegible]VILLE LINDSAY HOWARD-VYSE, of the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (formerly 60th), who was the only British officer killed in the engagement with Arabi Pasha on Saturday, joined the Army only in January, 1880. He does not appear to have seen any [illegible] the last occasion when the [illegible] King's Rifles was actively [illegible] Zulu War of 1879, before [illegible]

LADY MACPHERSON and Miss Macpherson, the wife and daughter of General Sir Herbert Macpherson, commanding the Indian Expedition to Egypt, leave for home by to-day's mail-steamer.

THE Chief Justice delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the insolvent estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover twenty-seven lakhs of rupees from Kessowjee Naik, the father of Nursey, the principal partner in the firm. The hearing of the case commenced on the 5th September, 1881; and extending over some thirty sittings, terminated on the 13th February, 1882. It was said that down to the date of the insolvency the defendant was indebted to the firm in Rs. 27,21,411; and that on the 6th November, 1877, a sum of Rs. 21,03,456 stood to his debit in the firm's books. The plantiff had disregarded large sums of money credited to the defendant in account with Nursey Kessowjee and Co., amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 24,00,000, on the ground that they had been credited fraudulently for the purpose of effecting a fictitious diminution of the debt really due from the defendant to the firm. The defendant, in his defence, alleged that the firm were his bankers and agents for the purchase of shares among other things. The shares remained in the custody of the firm, which sold or mortgaged them, applying the proceeds to their own purposes. The sum of Rs. 21,03,456 was chiefly composed of sums debited to defendant's account for such purchases; but the defendant said that in the account no credit had been given him for the value of the shares in the hands of the firm, or for the proceeds of the shares that were sold or mortgaged. The defendant traversed several allegations made in the plaint against him, and contended that he should be allowed to set off against the plaintiff's claim a sum of Rs. 6,15,000 for which he had become guarantee for the firm to banks and other firms with which they had dealings. He also claimed to set off about Rs. 14,00,000 as the value of his Mazagon and Frere shares that were held by the firm; and about Rs. 2,84,000 for moneys paid by him on account of the firm. Bearing in mind the embarrassed state of the firm at the Deewalee of 1934, which was perfectly well known to the defendant, it was impossible, his Lordship said, to regard the transfers made to defendant in any other light than that they were intended to put him in the most favourable position in the event of the firm's insolvency. The result of the judgment, as estimated roughly before an account can be taken, was that, out of the total amount the defendant sought to set off, sums aggregating Rs. 16,20,212 were allowed in his favour. He was also allowed Rs. 2,69,000 for moneys paid by him to the Bank of Bombay and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and he is further to be allowed credit for the price of the mill shares at the Deewalee of 1934. The question of costs was reserved for discussion by counsel on a future date.

A HORSE SHOW is to be held at Ahmedabad in the month of November.

KHAN BHADOOR CAZEE SHABOODIN, Revenue Officer of Baroda, has been invited to give evidence before the Educational Commission.

WE (*Guzerat Mitra*) hear from Baroda that the person who wrote a threatening letter to the judge and the jury during the hearing of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases has been discovered. He is a student in the first-class of the Baroda High School, and has admitted having written the letter.

SERGEANT WHITTAKER, of the Artillery, who was committed for trial by the District Magistrate at Meerut for shooting two natives in an affray near that cantonment, is to be tried before the High Court at Allahabad this week.

THE case brought by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway in the Meerut Court, against certain native grain merchants, fell through, the Lucknow paper says, for want of any direct evidence of criminality.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GORDON, B. S. C., C. I. E., from Peshawur, is shortly expected at Allahabad to command the Division. On the departure of Major-General Cobbe from Jullunder, where the station has given him a dinner, Colonel Strickland, B. N. I., will assume command.

OUR Allahabad correspondent writes:—The two cases in the High Court of Brown and Co. *vs.* Dr. Ashton, A. M. D., about three carriages sent from Calcutta, and the "Candy" Railway Divorce Case from Jubbulpore, have been postponed till next month.

ONE effect of the notification from the Bengal Currency Office, to which we referred yesterday, regarding the forged Rs. 20 notes has been that some of the smaller money changers in town refuse altogether to have anything to do with notes of that denomination.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will be concerned to hear, on the authority of a "History of India" recently published in Bengali, that he lost one of his legs in the Afghan war!

THE appointment of Brigadier-General Wilkinson to command the Native Cavalry Brigade of the Indian Contingent for Egypt has been received with much hostile criticism in some quarters. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, says:—This officer belongs to the British Cavalry service, and is generally credited with having an indifferent opinion of Native Cavalry. The whole of the senior officers of that branch who have any claims to such a command, and who have been brought up and served for years in the Native Cavalry, are not unnaturally aggrieved and indignant at being superseded by an officer who has never served with it; and regard this appointment as a slur on their service—that no one of them is deemed eligible for the command of a Brigade in the field."

THE *Madras Mail* has the following paragraph about the funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of the ex-Gaekwar Mulharao:—"To-day (Saturday) being the 13th day after death, the ceremony of gifts to the dead was performed this morning. Some Rs. 8,000 worth of gifts have been distributed among the Brahmins, including an elephant fully caparisoned, a horse fully caparisoned, two Guzerat bullock carriages, the silver cot on which the ex-Gaekwar slept, a richly and tastefully decorated palanquin, and various other silver articles belonging to the deceased. The presents were arranged Mahratta fashion, and the ex-Ranis are said to be much pleased with everything. The senior ex-Rani's brother and brother-in-law took part in the ceremony, also the father of LachmiBai, who arrived just in time this morning. A very large number of Brahmins has been assembled all day at Doveton House."

IT is satisfactory to learn that the difficulty with the Railway Volunteers, to which we recently referred, has been arranged. The Lahore paper says:—"The companies of the Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, which took the lead in the movement, have withdrawn their resignation. There is no truth in the report that a similar defection had occurred in the E. I. R. Corps. The resignation was an entirely false step; and by retracting it in time, the railway employés have done what was best calculated to bring about a favourable consideration of their grievance, which is purely an industrial one. The question of employing natives as engine-drivers may safely be left to be decided on its own merits."

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has issued a circular on the subject of privilege leave. Mr. Elliott thinks that there is in the Public Works Department, generally, "too much of a tendency to look on privilege leave as a right, and to suppose that, because a man has served for a certain specified time, he is, therefore, entitled to privilege leave." The Chief Commissioner observes it must be understood that mere length of service is not sufficient, but that the service must also have been satisfactory, and deserving of the indulgence. Moreover, privilege leave can only be given when the applicant's services can be spared without detriment to the State, and the Chief Commissioner rules that a certificate to this effect should always be given in forwarding an application for leave. This certificate should state how the applicant is employed, and what arrangements are proposed to be made during his absence on leave.

WHAT the *Madras Mail* fitly describes as "an extraordinary case" was recently before the Magistrate's Court at Ootacamund. A Mr. Stanford, of Calcutta, who was staying in an hotel in Ootacamund styled Alta Chambers, charged Mr. De Winton, a coffee-planter, Wynaad, also residing at Ootacamund, with having committed house-trespass and assault. Mr. Stanford stated that on the night of the 19th June, soon after midnight, he was awakened by his wife, who said that she heard noises in the verandah. Mr. Stanford listened, and fancied it was a stray pony which he had noticed in the hotel compound on the evening of the 18th. On hearing the glass windows of the sitting-room shake, he went to the door and made a noise, with a view of frightening away what he supposed to be an animal, shouting to Mrs. Stanford at the same time: "Don't bring a light, or the brute will come through the window. I will fetch a stick." Mr. Stanford then went into his bed-room, and returned to the sitting-room with a cane, and opened the door. He did not leave the room, but shouted, "Get out, you brute, get out of this." He then saw the crouching figure of a man making towards him. Mr. Stanford struck out with his cane, but he could not discern the figure, which was approaching him. The defendant jumped and caught Mr. Stanford in his arms, threw him across an armchair, and fell over him, and held him down until Mrs. Stanford, a European maid, and some native servants, rushed into the room. Mr. Stanford directed them to send for the police and for a doctor, and was then carried to bed. The doctor found two ribs broken, and bruises. Mr. Stanford said that he was willing to withdraw the charge on condition that [illegible] Rs. 100 to any of the local charities and paid legal expenses. Mr. De Winton consented and Messrs. Cowdell & Co., on the 28th July, on his behalf, forwarded a cheque to Mr. Philip Smith for Rs. 125—Rs. 100 for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the balance to be retained by Mr. Smith, as his costs in the case. Mr. Stanford was not able to leave his bed for fully a month. Is this Mr. De Winton, we wonder, the same Wynaad planter who was charged some time ago with causing the death of his cook?

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Guardian*, private letters have been received from Mr. H. M. Stanley, who is still exploring the Congo river, stating that the final report as to the navigability of that river for a great distance, which he will submit to the King of the Belgians, will be so emphatically favourable as to make it certain that the Congo will be the chief conductor of trade into the centre of Africa. The possibility of a slight international difficulty may arise out of this, as at the last meeting of the French Geographical Society it was reported that a French station had been established at the mouth of the Congo, and that the suzerainty of the French Republic had been acknowledged by a powerful chief in the neighbourhood.

A TERRIBLE railway accident is reported from Russia. A telegram from St. Petersburgh, July 13, says:—A despatch from Moscow announces that a passenger train, containing 217 persons, yesterday ran off the rails between the Tcherny and Bastijeur stations on the Moscow-Kursk line. Eight of the carriages were imbedded in the earth. Thirty-nine of the passengers were extricated from the *débris* in a more or less injured state, and it is stated that the remaining 178 lost their lives.

THE sending of the Household Cavalry to Egypt was apparently a late idea on the part of the authorities, as originally it was believed that the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards would represent the "heavies." The Lifeguards have not been out of England since the Waterloo compaign, and the fact has often been brought up against them lately, which has, perhaps, induced the Commander-in-Chief to send them. Colonel Keith Fraser, in a recent letter to the *Times*, suggested that the Household regiments only needed to be more used, and they would be filled with the sons of gentlemen and yeomen, who would not join any other regiment—would become, in fact, the gentleman's corps, the need for which is so often insisted upon, and absorb all those martial aspirations and facilities that now can only find an outlet in the Irish Constabulary or the Cape Rifles.

## EGYPT.

### THE FUTURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—England stands fully committed as regards Egypt. The advance guard of the British *corps d'armée* has reached Alexandria. Twenty thousand men are following from England, with about five thousand from India. Alexandria and Ramleh and the Canal are in the hands of the English, a few gunboats of different nations helping to patrol the Canal. England has voted £2,300,000, nearly two-thirds of which are apportioned to the navy, and once again England has asked Turkey to send troops, France to co-operate, and has acquiesced in the latter's proposal for Italy to be invited to join in a joint-occupation of Egypt.

At first sight we seem to be drifting back into the old sea of complications. In several of your late leading articles you have dwelt on this very strongly. You have said that England, having taken the initiative, should have refused to allow any one to meddle again with Egypt, but have taken this opportunity of shaking herself free even of French assistance, and taken the Canal under her own control. Pardon me for saying so, but it appears that you as well as others have fallen into the mistake of treating the Suez Canal and Egypt as inseparable.

I should most strongly deprecate the action of our Government did I hold the same views. But as it is I rather rejoice than otherwise that the British Government has invited the co-operation of not only France and Italy, but also of Turkey. It furthers the success of the scheme which I am about to propose, and which I trust may be carried out.

We need not go over all the well-known arguments as to England's great stake in the Suez Canal. Every nation admits it. To France is due all the glory of having constructed this great water highway. To England, as the great ship-owning nation, as the world's carriers, should be confided the task of protecting it as an international highway. But this Canal is now so mixed up with the Egyptian question—in fact, as I said before, they are looked on by the world generally as one—that we cannot approach it without being met with the difficulties of a joint-occupation. The two can be made entirely separate. Egypt could be handed over, not only for three months, but for longer, to a joint-occupation, or it could be given back to the Egyptians independent of the Turks, or it could be re-assigned to the Porte. Under any one of these circumstances the Suez Canal could remain in the hands of the English under a joint-charter as an international highway. And, what is more important, it can be entirely isolated from Egypt, so that in case of the latter being held by either a rebel, as Arabi, or a hostile Power, it would remain perfectly safe, and cause no anxiety to the trade world in general.

If your readers will take their map of Egypt in hand, they will see that the geographical position of the Suez Canal is highly favourable to an isolated occupation. The Canal is naturally isolated from, though running right through, Egypt. This seems an absurdity at first sight; but it is not so. Egypt has often been described as the "Land of the Nile." Now this, though only used figuratively, means a great deal more than what appears. Egypt is not the country only through which the mighty Nile flows, but it is distinctly the land not "of" but "on" the Nile. The inhabited portions of the country lie in two fairly broad strips along both banks from the mouths far away into the interior. Outside these strips stretch away the desert tracks in their wearisome desolation. At the northern part of Egypt, where the Nile approaches the sea and bifurcates in several directions, the country is rather more thickly populated, the breadth of the inhabited area being 50 or 60 miles. Lower down again villages cluster close along the banks within an area, according to the maps, of 5 to 10 miles. Turning to the Canal, we find a still more sterile state. On both sides is a broad space of pure desert varying from fifty to two hundred miles. On this track is to be found hardly a single village of importance much less a town, save those which are to be found on the banks of the Canal itself, and which have sprung into existence only since the construction of the waterway. It is the land of the Bedouin Arab. The belt of desert lying between the Canal and Syria is so broad that an attack from the east may be put out of the question. The only route of importance through it is the caravan track from Syria to Egypt, which strikes the Canal at Kantara, about 28 miles from Port Said. On the west we find that the desert extends within 20 or 30 miles of the Nile—that is, the uninhabited desert, for except close to the river the whole land is desert; but what splendid land when fertilized by the inundations of the great river! As it is very difficult to be assured of the exact distances on even the best maps, we may allow some latitude, and say that between inhabited Egypt and the Canal lies a perfectly uninhabited desert of not less than seventy miles broad. But waste as this is, it is penetrated by rail and road in several directions connecting the Canal and the Nile lands. Alexandria is connected direct with Ismailia by rail, and also through Cairo with Suez. Cairo is connected both by rail and freshwater canal with Ismailia. Suez is connected by rail both with Ismailia and Cairo.

The following table of distances may be useful:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * | From Alexandria by road to | | Port Said | 150 | miles |
| * | „ | „ rail | „ Ismailia | 200 | „ |
| | „ | „ | „ Cairo about | 140 | „ |
| * | „ | „ | „ Damanhour | 50 | „ |
| | „ | Rosetta | „ | 35 | „ |
| * | „ | Cairo | „ Ismailia | 120 | „ |
| * | „ | „ direct | „ Suez about | 85 | „ |
| * | „ | „ freshwater canal to | Ismailia | 85 | „ |
| * | „ | „ rail | „ | 50 | „ |
| * | „ | Port Said by road | | 50 | „ |

Those marked with an asterisk are taken from the *Pioneer*.

Thus it will be seen that at the present moment the Canal, though naturally isolated from the rest of Egypt, is not so in reality. But it can easily be rendered so, and in future it must be made so. We cannot allow anyone to imperil our great highway. Arabi Pasha, incited thereto by the Sultan, raised the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians." By all means let it be so. This rebellion has given us the very opportunity we wanted. We can now demand the cession of the Canal by the Egyptian Government. We ask for nothing but a strip of sterile desert. The purchasing of the remainder of the shares from the Khedive or other holders is a mere matter of detail with which we need not deal here at all. We demand as an indemnity the cession of that tract of desert through which the Canal has been driven. Further, we order the immediate removal of the lines of rail which connect Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez with Ismailia and the Canal. Here again we do not hurt the Egyptians. We isolate ourselves from them, but they have still their train service with the ports of Alexandria and Suez connected by a direct line of railway. But we must not stop here. We must remove the line of rail which connects the present town of Suez with Ismailia. Here we have the Canal completely isolated from Egypt proper. But we must not be content with this. We must supplement our waterway with a line or lines of railway, by which means we can carry on our accellerated mail service as well as our ordinary trade traffic. I wish to see the isolation complete. I want to see England—on the Canal—isolated, worked, and protected as I am about to propose; and then let the other nations wrangle over a joint-occupancy of Egypt if they like. England would always have an interest in a joint-occupation, but she would be independent of it.

The carrying out of the scheme would involve a large additional expenditure by the Canal Company, but the outlay would give good interest in the increased facilities for traffic.

The harbour at Port Said would have to be enlarged. Lake Menzaleh would have to be gradually, thoroughly dredged. A line of rail would have to be constructed from the eastern side of the Suez end of the Canal, where a new town would have to be laid down. The northern terminus of this line would be at Kantara, close to the Canal on the bank of Lake Menzaleh. Piers would have to be constructed to allow of steamers coming alongside the railway. The telegraph lines would be laid along the Canal.

Let us now commence at Port Said and work over the ground back to Suez.

Port Said, as is well known, lies at the junction of Lake Menzaleh with the sea. It was built on a foundation specially constructed for it. Lake Menzaleh, for all practical purposes, may be said to be an arm of the sea. If properly dredged it might in time become a magnificent harbour. Piers would have to be constructed at Kantara at the junction of the Canal with the southern extremity of the lake. From this point the new line of railway would be constructed. Here would be built the terminus. The line would have to take a devious crooked line round Lake Ballah, and then a due southern course to where the Canal joins the Bitter Lakes. It would then bend round the curved banks of these lakes, resuming a straight southern line from their southern extremity to the new town of Suez. A new town would assuredly spring up on the eastern side of Lake Timsah opposite Ismailia, and a short branch might connect it with the main line. As regards celerity in the transit of mails, we should gain by this line of rail immensely. Allowing for deviations, the line should not exceed 85 to 90 miles. The present route between Alexandria and Suez is over 250 miles. Even if the difficulties of dredging Lake Menzaleh proved heavier than anticipated, the following plan might be adopted. On arrival of the Brindisi mail at Port Said the passengers and mails might be at once transferred to a fast steam launch and transported to the new Kantara terminus. Heretofore the through mail service across Egypt has been conducted in the following manner. The mails and passengers on arrival at Alexandria were detained, under some agreement with the Egyptian Government, at least six hours (these six generally extended to ten, or even twelve). The mail-train took at least twelve hours to perform the journey between Alexandria and Suez, making a total of eighteen hours. By the new route there need be no detention at Port Said, as by the time it came into practical working we should have cut our connection with Egypt. On arrival of the mail-steamer, passengers and mails would be transferred at once to a steam launch, which should convey them in five hours, including transhipment, to the Kantara terminus. The whole line being under our own management, the train would be in waiting and ready to start. It is not too much to say that if the railway were regulated by us, the seventy miles would be covered in two hours. And what a boon this would be to anyone who has spent twelve hours in a half-lighted, dirty Egyptian railway carriage will acknowledge. The whole distance should be covered in eight hours. Thus in time we should save ten hours, not a trifle in these days of accelerated mail traffic, and in comfort, well, everything. But now we come to our difficulty, and it is, I own, a very, very great one. It is the fresh-water-supply of this route. At present it lies in the hands of Arabi Pasha; that is, it comes from the Nile. The aridness of the desert on both sides of the Canal precludes the probability of there being any spot close at hand from which any water, or a sufficient supply of water, could be obtained for the Canal and railway purposes. But it must be remembered that, though we render the line of communication by canal rail perfectly isolated in case of war, it is not likely that all communication would be cut off, or that we could not arrange for the water-supply of the Canal being continued in time of peace. Of course this is the weak link in the chain of argument for the complete isolation of our line of communication. But I do not think it ought to be allowed to break it down. There is always a slight flaw in the finest armour, but we do not reject the armour altogether. I would suggest the following. Huge reservoirs should be constructed at Port Said, Kantara, Somalia, at some point on the eastern bank of the Bitter Lakes, and at Suez, capable of holding at least three months' supply of water. It is certain that a rebellion in Egypt, like the one now in action, is never likely to last over three or four months. In case of one breaking out, and the water-supply being cut off, we should always be independent. During peace, I cannot believe that we could not make arrangements. Never mind how passively hostile the people were to us for continuing the present supply of water from the Nile, even if we had to pay rather higher for it than the Canal Company does at present.

Leaving the question of the interior position of this scheme, we may, for a moment, glance at the exterior. Even in this it presents one favourable point at least. Though we have not yet utilized Cyprus during the present complications, we must not forget its geographical position as regards the Egyptian difficulty. Farmagusta (I again quote the *Pioneer*) in Cyprus is distant 270 miles only from Port Said, whilst it is 370 miles from Alexandria. The latter city—or what remains of it—is nearer Malta by about 100 miles. In the future Cyprus is bound to play an important part in the history of Great Britain in the Mediterranean. It will have to be strongly occupied. It will eventually cover the Euphrates route to India. The position as regards Port Said, under any circumstances, is most important. With regard to the Brindisi route it is difficult to judge, by the way, of the difference in the distance between that port and Alexandria and Port Said. Judging roughly, it may be put down as about 100 miles more, or 8 hours' longer steaming to Port Said from Brindisi than from the latter to Alexandria.

To be candid, then, what we gain by the new Canal route in time, we lose in the Mediterranean voyage, and therefore the two routes should be about equal. I have given the minimum of delays in calculating the old Egyptian mail service, but overland travellers too well know that it was a rare occurrence for their detention or stay in Egypt being limited to eighteen hours. How many can recal many miserable hours, sometimes days, spent in Suez or Alexandria, not only in consequence of break-downs in the P. and O. mail service, but by reason of Egyptian interference! I must not forget to quote here the words of the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce: "I am sanguine that when order is restored there [in Egypt] the temporary interruption of the traffic will prove not to have been one unmixed evil." He refers to the grievous quarantine regulations so rigorously enforced by the Egyptian Government, not only to the detriment of traffic, but to the bitter grief of the homeward passenger on short leave. Anyone who went home last year during the cholera scare will appreciate what I mean.

With the Canal and new line of railway in our hands isolated from Egypt, we need never have a repetition of the quarantine detentions and tyrannies of last year. Everything save the water-supply is in favour of the new route. Possessing as it will such very great advantages to us in securing our line of communications between the West and the East, the question of the water-supply sinks into insignificance. We did not hesitate to take, fortify at great cost, and occupy with a large garrison, Aden, the Gibraltar of the East. There was no water-supply, never has been. The place is supplied with condensed water, or with rain water which is collected in the tanks. I am not aware that the inland water-supply has yet been carried out. Perim is similarly situated. It must be remembered that the condenser has made us practically independent of nature. And in case of extremity it might always be relied on to supply the Canal and railway service between Suez and Port Said.

I now leave my scheme to the judgment of public opinion for what it is worth.

July 30. PLASSEY.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Ida Guenther.
Mr. E. St. George Kaye.
Lieut. Langley.
Lieut. J. A. Tanner.
Mr. John Guy.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Jones.
Major J. Younger.
Mrs Younger and Infant.
Mr. R. Bachman.
Master L' Estrange.
Capt. H. W. Jud.
Mr. M. Finucane.
A Lady.
Mrs. Rix and 4 children.
Mr. J. Wilson.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major M. Tweedie.
Mr. H. R. Stuart.
Mr. C. O. Leefe.
Mr. E. Atkinson.
Mr. W. Hammick.
Hon. R. Davidson.
Mr. J. C. Robertson.
Mrs. A. F. Dixon.
Mr. H. T. Geoghegan.
Mr. J. P. Grant.
Mr. E. J. Martin.
Mr. F. R. Upcott.
Mr. R. Allen.

FOR VENICE.

Lady Macpherson.
Miss Macpherson.
Mr. A. P. Young.
Dr. G. E. Whitten.
Mr. L. R. Roberts.
Mr. A. B. Sutherland.
Dr. J. Berrywhite.

FOR SUEZ.

Col. Luckhardt.
Mr. Duncan.
Col. Moore.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Sutlej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, 15th August.

FOR BRINDISI.

A Gentleman.
Col. R. Moseley.
Mr. F. W. Porter.
Mr. D. G. Barklay.

FOR LONDON.

Major A. R. H. Holmes.
Mrs. Murray Mitchell.
Mrs. Grue.
Mr. A. S. Gour.
Mr. and Mrs. Meade King.
Miss Meade King.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

## CANON AND ROMAN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Spectator," who writes in your issue of the 5th inst., has, in his anxiety to vindicate the purity of the Canon Law, been betrayed into statements, some of which require absolute correction, and others considerable modification. The discipline of modification is needed for the first portion of his letter, whilst the second portion of the same demands the sterner discipline of correction. I will begin by devoting myself to the latter task as being the most important. Now, the relative position of the *uxor* and *concubina* under Roman Law, as sketched by your correspondent, is absolutely incorrect. By the time of Justinian, one of whose Novels the learned writer cites, the legal ceremonies that had surrounded the ancient Roman marriage—ceremonies such as the *confarreatio* and *coemptio*—had long since disappeared, and it was the *intention* of the parties alone that determined whether marriage had been entered into. The contract, in fact, became a consensual one, entirely devoid of all solemnities. It was, however, usual for the contracting parties to fix, by an instrument not unlike our modern marriage settlement, the amount of property that was to be affected by the contract. The passage cited by your correspondent, and which is to be found in Corp. Jur. Rom. Auth. Coll. 4, Tit. 1, Nov. 22, cap. 18, is entirely concerned with the position of the wife who has been incautious enough to enter upon the nuptial contract without such a marriage settlement. The gist of the chapter in question lies in the words *nuptiali assumptâ voluntate atque sententiâ*, and the jurist points out that the mere absence of an instrument of settlement in no wise affects the status of the *uxor*, or wife. There is not a word in the chapter that could be tortured into a reference to the *concubina*, whose position in Roman Law was widely different from that of the *uxor*, as I shall presently show. And it is, indeed, surprising that your correspondent should have fallen into the error of confounding the subject of *nuptiæ* or marriage—concerning which the Novel treats—with the question of *concubitus*, regarding which it is entirely silent. The position of the *concubina*, as distinguished from the *uxor*, is dealt with in the Digest, Lib. 25, Tit. 7, and in various other places; and in Cod. Lib. 5, Tit. 26, we find it laid down: *Nemini licentia concedatur constante matrimonio, concubinam penes se habere*—a sentence which emphasizes the distinction between the honest wife, whose marriage was termed *nuptiæ* or *matrimonium*, and the concubine. It is no doubt true that *concubitus* was recognized by the law of Rome, but it was always looked upon as a dishonourable state. The Romans seem to have early entertained a strong prejudice against introducing a *noverca*, or step-mother, into the family circle, the *injusta noverca* being a common theme for reprobation amongst Latin writers. And it was to avoid the misery that was often entailed by the presence of the step-mother, that led widowers with lawful children to adopt the practice of taking a *concubina*, or permanent mistress. Under the Christian Emperors concubinage was not in favour, but it subsisted as a legal institution in the time of Justinian. The Catholic Church, with that sagacity that has induced it from a very early period to make concessions to the weakness of humanity, did not oppose itself to such unions, and, indeed, expressly sanctioned them in the year A.D. 400 by a canon of the First Council of Toledo C. 17. Many years afterwards Leo the Philosopher, Emperor of the East, in A.D. 887, abrogated the laws which permitted concubinage as being contrary to religion and public decency (*vide* Leon. Const. 91). But the custom, as Lord Mackenzie in his work on Roman Law remarks, was continued in the West among the Franks, Lombards, and Germans, and it is notorious that the clergy for some time gave themselves up to it without restraint (*vide* Ducange Voce Concubina. Tropong. De l'Influence du Christianisme sur le Droit Civil des Romains, p. 247). The position of *concubitus* can probably be not put higher than that assigned to it by Gibbon in his Roman Empire, vol. 5, p. 300 (Smith's Edition). And the attempt of your correspondent to represent it as an informal kind of marriage is merely an instance of the dangerous lengths to which a blind partisanship may carry us.

I now proceed to deal with the statements in the first portion of "Spectator's" letter, statements which, as above remarked, require considerable modification. The writer begins by laying down that from the time of Christ and his Apostles the Roman Church has unflinchingly upheld the absolute indissolubility of marriage. In his succeeding sentences he does, it is true, place so many conditions, limitations, and provisos upon his original position, that the principle enunciated seems to be in great danger of being swallowed up by the exceptions to it. But yet, even in the mutilated form that his assertion presents at the end of the first heading to his letter, it can only be received with many reservations. To begin with, it is worthy of remark that by the earliest ecclesiastical law down to the middle of the sixteenth century marriage throughout the continent of Europe was looked upon as a consensual contract capable of being completed by the parties without the intervention of any spiritual authority (*vide* Decretals and Sanctius de Matrimoniis). So matters stood, until by a decree of the Council of Trent, in 1563, it was declared that after that date all marriages not contracted in the presence of a priest and witnesses should be void. I am not concerned here to discuss the question as to whether that decree was or was not a clerical usurpation. It is true that before the date of that decree marriage, along with various other institutions, had been placed by the Roman Church on the footing of a sacrament; and it is also true that this view of it was found to be exceedingly remunerative to the priestly order. Marriage being viewed as a sacrament was, as a consequence, proclaimed indissoluble, and the only method of setting aside a marriage contract was to impeach its original validity. Conjugal infidelity only furnished a ground for *separation*. Nothing short of death could release the nuptial bond. The hardship of such a state of things would have been intolerable, had not the Catholic tribunals been generally very liberal and indulgent in their construction of legal impediments to matrimony. Some of these impediments were excedingly grotesque, and it was, doubtless, the policy of the Roman Church to multiply them, the power of dispensation having been for many centuries a fruitful source of ecclesiastical revenue. All sorts of ingenious fictions were invented, and parties who sighed for their liberty did not often sigh in vain. As an example of the legal impediments which were held to invalidate a marriage from its commencement, I may refer in passing to the curious doctrine that was enunciated regarding consanguinity and affinity. Marriage with a seventh cousin was forbidden, and it was actually held that the relation of affinity might be contracted by mere commerce between the sexes. One of the most famous cases in which the ecclesiastics administered relief to a tender conscience was the *cause célèbre* of Henry VIII. *vs.* Anne Boleyn. Here the first Defender of the Faith invoked the aid of the Spiritual Court to divorce his second wife, *not* on the ground of her alleged adulteries, but on the ground of two distinct canonical impediments, *e.g.*, her precontract with Northumberland and his own previous intercourse with her sister Mary, who, Catholic writers inform us, had been maintained by him for years as his mistress. Whether this allegation be true or false, it shows, as an able writer on the subject remarks, that the institutions of the canon lawyers ministered well to the passions of any husband who happened to combine the characteristics of a libertine and a tyrant. Without going further into detail, it may be truly said that whenever marriage became distasteful to one or both of the parties concerned, the ingenuity of the Canonists rarely failed to adduce cogent reasons for its dissolution on the ground of inherent invalidity. Now, in the face of the fact that in the first place the Church of Rome for many centuries took no part in the ceremony of marriage, and in the second place was all along fertile in suggesting evasions of her so-called iron rule of its indissolubility, can the position of "Spectator" be supported, except by the merest quibbling and abuse of language?

F.

## DIVORCED CLERGYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a London paper received by last mail a chaplain on the Bombay Establishment is reported, on 13th July last, to have obtained a divorce from his wife, on account of her adultery. Should this Padre return to India with a new wife, which he is quite at liberty to do, will he be liable to suspension from his appointment by Bishop Mylne?

It would be instructive to ascertain from the records of the Divorce Court how many clergymen of the Church of England have availed themselves of the benefits of this Court for a dissolution of their marriages, and how many have married again.

Their number must be pretty numerous, as I can call to mind quite casually four instances where such has occurred.

It would also be instructive to the public to know what these Reverend gentlemen think on the subject, as they have as much right to be heard as Bishop Mylne.

Aug. 6. LAYMAN.

## VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now the Volunteer movement is again being discussed, might I venture on your space, to show where the ranks of the Volunteers might be augmented from, and the advantages that would accrue thereby?

There are many Departments in the administration, in which are employed non-commissioned officers and men, selected on account of good character, from all branches of the Army; many of whom would, I am sure, be glad to enrol themselves in the Volunteers, if permitted by the regulations.

These men being on the Unattached List, have few military duties to perform, and would be glad of something profitable to fill up their spare time. Besides this, their military training would enable them to impart instruction to their comrades in the Volunteers at stations where no drill instructor is attached. Moreover, the non-commissioned officers and men would be continuing their own drills, &c., the advantages of which would be found on their returning to their corps for any cause whatever.

UNATTACHED.

## GREAT CRICKET MATCH IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUGUST 3.

TO-DAY the athletes of Rajkot—a very centre of judiciously blended mind and matter, as your readers know or ought to know—laying aside all personal considerations of vanity and similar unimportant mental biases, submitted to a committee of the fair, the beautiful, the ever free—no, I mean the at present free womanhood of the station, their claims to a place in the ranks of the "Handsomes." Or, to speak more plainly (which is a thing I hate), a cricket match was played to-day between the Handsome Gentlemen of the Station *vs.* the Ugly Gentlemen—the sides chosen by a select committee of young ladyhood. The caprices of the judges (or judgesses) resulted in the following sides, copies of which were fixed with considerable exultation (as I remarked) by the Apollos to doors and other conspicuous places:—

| UGLIES. | HANDSOMES. |
|---|---|
| 1 Major Ryves. | 1 Mr. Colomb. |
| 2 Major Stephens. | 2 Mr. Selby. |
| 3 Col. Watson. | 3 Major Hancock. |
| 4 Capt. Pelle. | 4 Mr. Taylor. |
| 5 Mr. Bennett. | 5 Mr. Candy. |
| 6 Mr. Sykes. | 6 Mr. Beaman. |
| 7 Major Nutt. | 7 Mr. Schneider. |
| 8 } a fine selection from the | 8 Major Stace. |
| 9 } puttawallas. | 9 } and three handsome |
| 10 } Subedar Majors *et hoc* | 10 } natives, if procurable. |
| 11 } *genus omne.* | 11 } |

These sides only demonstrate more conclusively than ever how unreliable is woman's judgment compared to a man's own mature opinion upon himself, at least so I gather from the general bearing and muttered comments of the suffering seven.

"And then we say, when we their fancy try,
To play with fools oh what a fool was I!"

I don't mean to say that any mofussilite would be so directly personal as to use the above words, but can you doubt that they embody the feelings surging tumultuously in many a manly breast when the fatal list appeared?

The match commenced at 11-30 punctually. The modern Calibans were first to wield the willow, but apparently overcome by a sense of their plainness, they were unable to total more than 58. Their play was characterized rather by stubborn resignation than by confidence, and contrasted distressfully with the elated demeanour of their handsome opponents. Without any unnecessary delay the Adonises, ably represented by Mr. Selby, the Lord Chief Justice of Wadhwan, began to give their opponents practical experience of the joys of leather-hunting. A vicious "grub" settled the Lord Chief Justice rather prematurely when the score had reached the great total of eight. Speaking figuratively, the first of the horses drawing the team of Apollo to victory stumbled and fell amid a chorus of sympathetic "Aré Baprés" from the Adonis' ranks. How each hero hit and ran, and how the Uglies, begrimed with dust and honest sweat, toiled hither and thither after the fugitive leather, would require at least a special edition for adequate description. All the play was brillant, but the one unassuming duck's egg which graced the "Handsome" record was perhaps achieved in as masterly and finished a manner as any cricket ground in India could parallel. 'Twas Hyperion to a Satyr: and the Adonises concluded a spirited innings at four-and-a-half minutes past two precisely (Rajkot time) for a total of 120. An adjournment for tiffin then took place, and many a Caliban was observed surreptitiously glancing into mirrors, communing with his soul, and wondering whether he really was so ugly after all: many an Adonis, on the other hand, with a modesty which cannot be too highly commended, evinced a decided repugnance to scrutiny of any description. It is a great thing to wake one morning and find oneself handsome! No wonder many were fearful of dispelling so pleasant a delusion! After tiffin the Uglies, temporarily carried out of the recollection of those facial disadvantages which had previously oppressed their spirits, and taking advantage of abstraction on the part of their adversaries, who seemed lost in mutual admiration, ran up a gigantic score of 138. They then grew vain and imagined a fond thing—they even aspired to win the match! Alas for the vanity of human wishes, human hopes! The ladies came down in their thousands—no, perhaps not so many as that—but two or three appeared; and the Adonises, scorning defeat under the very eyes of beauty, hit with a freedom and accuracy quite surprising. The Uglies, who had commenced the innings as sprightly as a midge in summer, slowly subsided before the determined batting of Saheb Sing into a condition suggestive of nothing more than chewed string. Four wickets fell, and then amid a tornado of applause the Lord Chief Justice of Wadhwan made the winning hit, and this epochal cricket match terminated, as everybody could have wished, in favour of the Handsomes by seven wickets. *Væ victis! Væ Calibanibus!*

## THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.—The barometer is still falling rapidly over all Northern India, and to a less extent in the Peninsula, but not in the extreme south. At Peshawar the fall since yesterday has been two tenths, and it exceeds one tenth over the Punjab, to Meerut on the plains, and beyond Mussoorie on the hills. Hence the barometric gradient from south to north is remarkably high. There is half an inch barometric difference from Surat to Peshawar. A strong S. W. current sweeps from the Arabian Sea across Rajputana and Central India to the Himalaya, bringing heavy rain to the hills and neighbourhood. There is dense cloud over the whole of the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Berar, but not in the Punjab, west of Delhi, where the skies are clear. Rain to-day:—Akyab nearly 4 inches; Bareilly, Abu, and Rangoon between 2 and 3 inches; Lucknow, Sibsagar, Cuttack, and Mangalore between 1 and 2 inches; Simla, Purneah, Dacca, Bombay, Goa, Mercara, Cochin, and Thayetmyo from ½ to 1 inch. On previous days Naini Tal and Salem had 1 inch; Cawnpore, Silchar, and Prome ½ inch and over.

Aug. 6.—The reports to-day are too imperfect for a satisfactory description of the weather. The barometric pressure has apparently little changed except in Sind and Guzerat, where it is falling. A slight rise is reported in the Central Provinces and South Peninsula. There is a marked increase of wind movement in Sind, Guzerat, and Bombay; and the weather is dark and gloomy. Heavy rain is falling on the Arakan coast. Rain to-day:—Akyab, nearly 5 inches; Chittagong, 2⅔ inches; Simla, Dacca, and Rangoon 1 inch and over; Patna, Gya, Mozufferpore, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, and Mercara ½ inch and over. Previously Nani Tal had 9½ inches of rain; Bareilly, Dinagepur, and Ahmedabad between 1 and 2 inches; Cawnpore, Gya, Silchar, and Calicut ½ inch and over.

CASHMERE.—Heavy rain has fallen recently in the valley of Cashmere. The prospects of the *kharif* harvest have been consequently improved.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

### THE MONSOON IN COORG.

THE *Madras Mail's* Mercara correspondent writes on 1st Aug:—"The rainfall for June and July in 1882 exceeds the total *annual* rainfall of almost any preceding year, and what this means they only know who have lived through it; but who will be able to give the right answer to the most natural question; how is this extraordinary excess of rainfall to be accounted for? Are the sunspots the cause of it, or is the excess to make good the previous light monsoons? The *Imperial Gazetteer* attributes the steadily decreasing amount of rainfall in Coorg in recent years to the stripping of the forest-clad hills for coffee cultivation. Is it that the progressive remboisement of the coffee estates by shady trees has restored the ancient cloud-attracting and rain-condensing properties of these same hills? However this may be, it can no longer be said that the denudation of the Coorg hills prevents a superabundant monsoon! Coffee planting in the Bambu District in South Coorg, where the rainfall was about half that of Mercara, was carried on under the most favourable circumstances, and should result in complete success. The natives, who rely for their subsistence on the produce of their rice-fields, have this year a hard time of it, as most likely in few cases will they be able to plant the whole of their land. The first sowing of paddy has mostly either been washed out or rotted by continued submersion, and now it is almost too late to sow again, as in Coorg the rice plants, grown in nursery beds, are by hand transplanted into the prepared fields; but ploughing is now difficult, and many ryots have lost some of their cattle from the excessive wet and cold."

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| August. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. cts. | Esplanade. In. | Esplanade. cts. | Byculla. In | Byculla. cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 56 | 15 | 66 | 34 | 63 | 63 | 65 | 3 |
| 6 Sunday | 0 | 25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Monday | .... | .... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 56 | 40 | 66 | 39 | 63 | 66 | 65 | 10 |
| Corresponding date last year | 58 | 62 | 61 | 3 | 55 | 40 | 60 | 21 |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

### TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 4TH AUGUST.

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jabalpur | 56 | 16 | Nassik | 16 | 48 |
| Sohagpur | 46 | 7 | Deolalee | 18 | 44 |
| Rawere | 21 | 73 | Ghotee | 72 | 2 |
| Nimbora | 19 | 9 | Nargaon | 20 | 89 |
| Bhadli | 17 | 27 | Warangaon | 18 | 0 |
| Jalgaon | 19 | 76 | Hudgi | 13 | 04 |
| Sirsoli | 16 | 85 | Mohol | 14 | 25 |
| Mhasawad | 17 | 4 | Madha | 11 | 28 |
| Maheji | 17 | 30 | Barsi | 9 | 35 |
| Pachora | 15 | 44 | Keim | 7 | 69 |
| Kasgoon | 17 | 25 | Jehur | 6 | 53 |
| Naidongri | 21 | 16 | Pomalwari | 10 | 26 |
| Chalisgaon | 17 | 93 | Deksal | 9 | 22 |
| Nandgaon | 17 | 79 | Lanoli | 151 | 15 |
| Manmad | 12 | 65 | Dhond | 4 | 13 |
| Lasalgaon | 14 | 84 | Tallegaon | 34 | 20 |
| Kherewadi | 13 | 78 | | | |

### THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

### DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Monday, 7th August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

| STATIONS. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level. | Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade. | Wind. Direction and force. | Wind. Mean velocity. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Dgs. | | Miles. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee | 29·555 | 83·9 | WSW | 30 | 0·00 |
| Surat | ·640 | 81·6 | WSW | 35 | 0·08 |
| Bombay | ·729 | 82·3 | WSW | 23 | 0·05 |
| Ratnagiri | ·790 | 80·8 | SW Fresh | ... | 0·05 |
| Karwar | [illegible] | 80·0 | S Light. | ... | 0·32 |
| Mangalore | ·831 | 78·0 | W | 4 | 1·00 |
| Calicut | ·908 | 77·4 | Calm. | 3 | 0·59 |
| Cochin | ·930 | 80·0 | SSW | 1 | 0·28 |
| Masulipatam | ·711 | 87·8 | W | ... | 0·00 |
| Madras | ·779 | 89·8 | W | 10 | 0·00 |
| Negapatam | ·839 | 86·4 | SW | 5 | 0·00 |

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 5th:—Merton Hall (s), for Egypt. Yesterday:—Bulldana (s), Bhundara (s), and Northern (s), Egypt.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hampshire entered, and the s. s. Avoca, Sicily, and Kangra left, the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Lucinda and Chindwara entered, and the s. s. Inchrhona, Northern, Booldana, and Bhundara left, yesterday.

THE BAND OF THE KING'S OWN.—We are informed that the band of the King's Own Regiment will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this (Tuesday) evening, but will play to-morrow (Wednesday) evening instead.

LARGE CHURCH COLLECTION.—It was notified in the Girgaum Mission Church last Sunday that the collections made on the previous Sunday on behalf of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School amounted in the morning to Rs. 82 and in the evening to Rs. 890, making a total of nearly a thousand rupees, and this nothwithstanding that some of the principal supporters of the church have recently left Bombay. This collection shows, at least, that the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Squires, is well backed by the congregation. It would be a surprise to hear of such a collection even in the Cathedral.

SWAMPED.—On Sunday last a fishing boat was swamped off the Sassoon Dock. The crew were rescued by the Dockyard life-boat. The tindal of the fishing boat states that he lost two fishing nets, oars, &c., valued at Rs. 150, by the occurrence.

THEFT AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.—John Gordon, an inmate of the Strangers' Home at Love-lane, Byculla, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of a portmanteau containing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 80.

TENDERING A BRIBE TO A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Mr. William John George, Assistant Deputy Superintendent of the Government Central Press, appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan and obtained a summons against Dhondoo Dadoojee, a rollerman of the Government Central Press, charging him with offering Rs. 5 as an inducement to him to employ a friend of the accused as a candidate rollerman in the Government Press. The summons was made returnable on the 15th instant.

A VAGRANT.—John Shea, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated in this dispensary last month was 1,197, with a daily average of 148, against 897 and 132 respectively in the previous month.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Yessoo Jewajee, a tram conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly issuing to a tramway passenger a ticket of a lower denomination than the amount of fare paid. He was fined Rs. 25.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Krishna was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two umbrellas, valued at Re. 1-8, the property of Ramchunder Balloo. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Govind Krishnajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Bakrishna Ballajee. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—A cadjan hut situated at Dadur, belonging to Oomer Tyeb, took fire yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock, and was completely burnt down to the ground within a short time. The fire is said to have originated through the careless use of a naked kerosine-oil lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 60.

ASSAULT.—Narayen Rama, a shoe-maker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Gungee, woman. He was fined Rs. 10, and further sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and in default of the payment of the fine to undergo a further term of one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Yessoo Ramjee, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges, of theft of property, consisting of an umbrella and articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 5-11, belonging to three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT AT COLABA.—On Saturday night last a detached building situated at Colaba near H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment lines, used as a tailoring depôt by the master tailor of that regiment, was broken into, and property, consisting of socks, broadcloth, and wearing apparel, &c., of the value of Rs. 68, was stolen.

A "SECRET SOCIETY" AT POONA.—We learn that a secret society has been in existence in the city of Poona for some time now, whose members are all of the worst character. One of the objects of this society, where, it may be fairly assumed, gambling is practised on a somewhat extensive scale, is to supply funds for the defence of any member who may be brought before the law courts.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN ARCHBISHOP'S WRATH.—The Archbishop of Goa appears to have declared war without quarter against the unfortunate Father Alvares, who offended his Lordship by his writings in the journal *A Cruz*. Besides stopping the publication of the paper, the Archbishop has filed two suits against the priest, and has forbidden another priest, Father Rozario Figueredo, a friend of Father Alvares, and a sharer, apparently, in the acts which have so seriously offended the Archbishop, to continue residing in Pangim under pain of suspension. A local paper (*A Patria*) is surprised at these high-handed proceedings.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant.

### COLLISION IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 19th July submitting the report of the Dock Master regarding a collision which took place in Prince's Dock between the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara and Cochin on the 18th idem. It is stated that the stern of the Chindwara was seriously damaged, and some injury was also done to the s. s. Cochin and to the dock coping. Read further report by the Port Officer, dated 22nd July, submitting the report of a Special Committee appointed to enquire into the matter, and stating that he agrees in their opinion, that the accident was caused by the engines of the Chindwara being moved full speed ahead instead of full speed astern as ordered, and that no blame is attributable to the Assistant Dock Master, who was in charge of the vessel at the time. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 25th July, stating that the cost of making good the damage done to the coping will be Rs. 60. Resolution.—The B. I. S. N. Company should be charged the actual cost of making good the damage done to the coping, estimated at Rs. 60.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 8th July reporting that as the s. s. Chindwara was hauling into her berth in Prince's Dock, she came into collision with the steamers Handel and Abana, both of which were slightly damaged. Read further report from the Port Officer, dated 24th July, submitting the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the matter, and stating that he concurs with their opinion, that no blame is attributable to Mr. Avent, Harbour Master, who was in charge of the Chindwara. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Resolution.—The Port Officer should be requested to draw the attention of the Pilots to Trustees' Resolution No. 727, dated 11th November, 1880, which runs as follows:—"Rule No. 9 of the Dock Bye-laws should be separately printed and given by the Pilot in charge to each vessel entering Prince's Dock," and to inform them that the Trustees expect this to be attended to in every case.

### THE DOCK CRANES.

Read memo. from J. Y. Lang, Esq., enquiring as to the cost and maintenance of the additional hydraulic machinery and cranes that would be required, and the increase of revenue that would result were the use of Dock cranes made compulsory by all vessels using the Dock. Read report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 13th June, 1882, stating that 21 additional cranes would have to be provided, against which and increase in revenue of Rs. 60,250 per annum might be expected, but the compulsory use of the Trustees' cranes in shipping cargo would, he thinks, be strongly objected to by owners and agents of vessels. Read report by the Resident Engineer, dated 14th July, submitting alternative estimates for providing additional hydraulic machinery and cranes as follows:—Estimate for 21 cranes in addition to 43 already in use, thus providing 16 berths with 4 cranes each.

New plant and buildings...Rs. 4,27,723
Working expenses............ 25,666 per annum

Estimate for 5 cranes in addition to 43 already in use, thus providing 3 cranes for each of the 16 berths:—

New plant and buildings...Rs. 1,98,957
Working expenses.............„ 6,111 per annum

Read further report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 20th July, 1882. Read minutes of the Dock Committee. Resolution.—No further action need be taken at present.

### TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

The Chairman reported that he had arranged with the Government Telegraph Department for telephonic communication between the Trustees' office and the office of the Port Officer, at an annual cost of Rs. 174, and he asked the sanction of the Trustees to the expenditure of this sum, and of Rs. 150 for a telephone cabin. Resolution.—Approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | Week ending 1st Aug., 1882. | Week ending 1st Aug., 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 8 | 12 |
| „ „ out of „ | 14 | 24 |
| „ transported | 16 | 7 |
| „ attended to | 0 | 1 |

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | Week ending 31st July, 1882. | Week ending 31st July, 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 8 | 1 |
| „ left | 4 | 10 |
| „ remaining in Dock | 19 | 6 |

## HIGH COURT.—AUG 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUST[illegible]

A SUIT FOR TWENTY-SEVEN L[illegible]

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESO[illegible]

THIS suit was brought by the plai[illegible] Assignee at Bombay, and assignee [illegible] effects of the late firm of Nursey [illegible] to recover from the defendant th[illegible]

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with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant. The hearing of the case commenced before his Lordship on the 5th September, 1881, and after extending over about thirty sittings, concluded on the 13th February, 1882.

The plaint stated that the firm of Nursey Kessowji, consisting of Nursey Kessowji, Raghowji Kirpal, Velji Dhunji, Munsey Daisur, Gungajur Passoo, and Passoo Dewraj, filed their petition for relief in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 13th January, 1879, and on the same day all their estate and effects, and all their debts, were vested in the plaintiff. The defendant was indebted to Nursey Kessowji and Co. in the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11 for money lent to him, for goods sold and delivered, for work done and materials supplied, &c. The sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11 was the balance due by the defendant down to the date of the insolvency. The account annexed to the plaint showed a sum of Rs. 21,03,456-13-6 to the debit of the defendant at the Dewalee of 1933, *i.e.*, 6th November, 1877; and it included all subsequent items on both sides of the account, which the plaintiff admitted to be correct. He had not, however, included in the account items consisting of large sums, from the 6th November, 1877, to the 13th January, 1879, credited to the defendant in account with Nursey Kessowji and Co., which sums, the plaintiff said, ought not to have been credited, as they were credited fraudulently and by collusion between the defendant and the firm of Nursey Kessowji and Co. for the purpose of effecting a fictitious diminution of the sum really due from the defendant to the firm. These sums were as follow:—1. Rs. 1,03,125-2-11, being the aggregate of moneys due to the defendant on the security of shares pledged to him. These claims and the securities for them (after the securities had greatly depreciated) were fraudulently transferred to the firm, the defendant taking credit for the full amount. 2. Rs. 5,97,781-4, being the aggregate sum debited to the firm and credited to the defendant as the price of shares in various companies, which were fraudulently made over to the firm at a time when they had become almost valueless. 3. Rs. 6,83,222-0-3, being the aggregate sum credited to the defendant in account with the firm in respect of payments by the defendant as margin money, which, the plaintiff said, were not made by the defendant. 4. Rs. 2,92,000 money received by the firm from the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, and fraudulently transferred to the defendant's credit. 5. Rs. 6,05,390-13-4, being the aggregate amount credited to the defendant for moneys alleged to have been paid by him as redemption money to mortgagees of 1,033 Mazagon Land Company's shares, and 2,509 Frere Land Company's shares, originally purchased for defendant by the firm with their own moneys, and on which the firm had effected mortgages. The plaintiff said that the defendant did not pay the redemption money, and was not entitled to be credited with it. 6. Rs. 1,69,974-8, being the total of bad and disputed debts due to the defendant which were transferred to the firm, the defendant taking credit for the full amount. 7. Rs. 39,508-3, the total of sums fraudulently credited by Nursey Kessowji to the defendant in the books of the firm in respect of the purchase-money of premises purchased by the defendant, and in respect of moneys paid for the rebuilding of a godown comprised in the defendant's trust settlement.

His Lordship, in giving judgment to-day, said the suit was brought to make the defendant account for Rs. 27,21,411. The books of the firm of Nursey Kessowji and Co. showed that the defendant was indebted to the firm in Rs. 21,03,456. The defendant wanted to set off against this amount several credit entries, which the plaintiff sought to get cancelled on the ground that they were fraudulent and collusive. If those credit items were cancelled, the plaintiff said, the defendant would be liable to the firm in Rs. 27,21,411. The defendant, by his written statement, maintained that he was entitled to credit for Rs. 6,15,000 paid by him as guarantee for Nursey Kessowji and Co.; and by a further written statement he claimed to set off Rs. 14,44,000 for the value of Mazagon and Frere shares deposited by him with the firm, and also Rs. 2,84,000 monies paid on account of the firm. According to the evidence, there were thirteen partners in the firm, who, it was contended, were merely working partners, but had brought no capital into the firm. The real business of the firm was transacted by Nursey Kessowji at his office in the Fort; and the defendant admitted that he took an active interest in the firm, after he said he left it, and that he spent in the firm's office two hours a day. Although after 1922 the defendant might be said not to be a partner, as it was admitted by the plaintiff, yet his relations with it were very intimate. All the firm's business was transacted in the Fort, where the defendant used to sit near his son, and …ed to take an interest in the affairs of the … balance-sheets were prepared for him at …; his son was inexperienced; and he … of every business of importance. …ld not be established with …but every practical man …nces, come to the …rred to. With … Rs. 4,48,390, …idence of …made

[redacted]

Bear… firm at the … known to … these transfers … light than to put the … able position in case of the … The firm was virtually govern… son. In his Lordship's opinion, it … able to allow such an arrangement … was admitted that the items of Rs. 4,… Rs. 1,45,000, could not be impeached assum… that the Frere and Mazagon shares belong … the defendant. There was nothing improper in his taking back the shares burdened with debts. Why the shares of the four mills were not treated in the same manner was asked on behalf of the plaintiff. The shares said to be purchased in January, 1878, were not transferred till the Deewalee. The transaction could not stand except at the value of the shares at the Deewalee. The same remarks applied to the Hyderabad Company's shares. His Lordship next commented upon the item of Rs. 6,83,222. In cross-examination, the defendant said that Nursey Kessowjee asked him to open a personal account, saying he intended to deal in shares with three or four other persons. He said that the entries in the account were made three or four months before the Deewalee. Dadameya said that they wanted to keep this speculation account separate. This might be if Nursey Kessowjee was the name of the firm. The plaintiff could not be deemed to have successfully impeached the account, and it must, in his Lordship's opinion, stand. As to the item for work done, the evidence preponderated in the defendant's favour. His Lordship next referred to the items due from Premchund Roychund, Cumulsey Premjee, and Motichund. Before Mr. Justice Kemball, the defendant justified them by saying that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were responsible to him for the prices of the shares. All this took place before the Deewalee of 1933. There was no documentary evidence to show this. It rested on the defendant's and Dadameya's evidence. It was impossible to accept the defendant's statement; and his Lordship decided that the firm could not be debited with these sums, which were disallowed. As to the one lakh and odd due to a number of persons, the same remarks applied to these. All these were bad debts, and must be eliminated from the account except Rs. 51,600. As to the defendant's set-off of Rs. 2,00,000 paid to the Bank of Bombay and Rs. 69,000 to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, these items were allowed. As to the value of the mill shares at the Deewalee of 1878, an account must be taken. The defendant was to pay the plaintiff's costs.

Mr. Fox, who appeared for the defendant's counsel, asked that the question of costs should be reserved until the counsel could come in.

Mr. Russell.—Your Lordship has made the order already.

His Lordship said he would allow the question of costs to be discussed, as also whether there were any other claims by the defendant to be set off.

The result of his Lordship's judgment, as estimated roughly, appears to be that, out of the … amount the defendant sought to set off, th… sums were allowed in his favour… money raised by Nursey Ke… …total …dant's Mazagon shares … …e following …sed by the firm on … …:—Rs. 4,48,390 … 6,83,222 for … …ssowjee on the de… firm's … …, Rs. 1,45,000 for money … …the defendant's Frere shares; … …onies claimed by the defendant on … …argin money account; Rs. 2,92,000 due to … …ant by the firm on the building account of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Mills; Rs. 51,600 out of bad debts amounting to Rs. 1,69,974, making a total of the sums allowed to the defendant of Rs. 16,20,212. He was also allowed Rs. 2,69,000 for monies paid by him to the Bank of Bombay and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He is further to be allowed credit for the price of the mill-shares at the Deewalee of 1878.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

### A REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

GOVERNMENT *vs.* PARMANANDAS JEEWANDAS AND DADABHOY PESTONJEE MESTRY.

THIS is a reference from the Collector of Bombay to the High Court, under the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870, in respect of land belonging to Parmanandas Jeewandas which was taken up by Government for constructing the Bhundarwada Reservoir. The Collector had offered, as compensation, to Parmanandas Rs. 1,10,435, whereas Parmanandas put in a claim for Rs. 5,73,300. The Bhundarwada hill, which included the land in question, was held by Parmanandas as a lessor of Government, under a lease dated October, 1874, which was to run for 99 years, and was, after its expiration, renewable only for another term of ninety-nine years. The second claimant, Dadabhoy Pestonjee, was the sub-lessee of Parmanandas, and, as such, was entitled to the grass and certain produce grown upon the hill. Dadabhoy had filed a separate claim in respect of the land taken up by the Government.

The case came on for hearing on Tuesday last, and was then adjourned until to-day. This morning, counsel informed the court that the parties had arrived at a settlement of the claim, and asked for a decree in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

[redacted]

Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by … H. Cleveland, Government Solicitor, appeared … the Government; Mr. Farran and Mr. Invera… …nstructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Hormus… Parmanandas Jeewandas; and Mr. Telang … Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer …usjee, for the second claimant.

… the request of counsel on both sides, his …ivered judgment on the two preli…s in the case—first, whether the …ewal contained in the lease of Octo… …ant for perpetual renewal or for a …nly; and secondly, whether the …ase, as confirmed by that of May, 1870, was entitled to remove and sell the soil and stones of the hilly ground comprised in the lease.

His Lordship said that the first question, though probably not of much pecuniary importance, was of considerable speculative interest. His Lordship, after mentioning some leading cases bearing on the point, said that he could not doubt that in the present case the covenant was for a single renewal only. The words of the lease were not sufficient to render the covenant for renewal perpetual. The second point, as to the right of the lessee to remove the soil and stones from his land, was said to be one of great importance. His Lordship thought that its importance had probably been exaggerated, as in the amended claim the alleged value of the soil of the hill had been simply added to the amount of the claim first sent in, although the two claims were in several points conflicting. It was obvious that the soil could not be bodily removed without destroying the buildings and trees standing thereon, or without considerable diminution of the market value of the land. Still there was no doubt that the market value of the property leased must be substantially affected by the lessor having, or not having, power to remove and sell the soil. It was not, as his Lordship understood, argued that the lease on the face of it imported this power, but it was contended that the words of the lease were ambiguous, and had by the acts of the parties been interpreted as containing the power, and further that the indenture of May, 1870, had conferred the power on, or at least recognised, it as subsisting in the lessee. His Lordship observed that it was a common-place of real property law that a lessee for years had not, in the absence of express words, power to remove and sell the soil, except in the case of mines, quarries, or pits open when he came in. The words of the lease on this point were ambiguous, but even if the words "quarries" and "mines" had been in the lease of October, 1794, his Lordship did not think that they would have carried the case further, for it seemed clear law that the words would give no right to work the mines and quarries other than those open when the tenant came in. His Lordship was of opinion that to allow the opening of new quarries or mines, there must be a power or liberty granted in that respect, and such a power or liberty was found in every quarry or mining lease with which he was acquainted. Further, his Lordship doubted whether the acts of parties in removing soil, which removal was not proved to have taken place earlier than 1863, could be called in aid of the interpretation of ambiguous words in a lease of 1794. The effect of the indenture of May, 1870, was a point of more difficulty. The court did not think that the indenture could be considered as estopping the Secretary of State from disputing the claimant's right to remove the soil and stones. His Lordship, on the whole, was of opinion that the indenture did not operate as a fresh demise of the premises leased in their condition at the date of the indenture; for had that been the case, the claimant was entitled to continue to work the quarries and pits which were certainly open on the premises at that date. If there had been a surrender and regrant, the claimant's contention must have been successful; but in lieu thereof there was only confirmation of the original lease. Probably the indenture of 1870 was intended to settle the questions pending between the lessor and lessee in respect of the past excavations made with the consent of the Secretary of State, and not to alter the original effect of the lease. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the present lessee, under the lease of 1794, had no right to remove or sell the soil of the hill thereby demised, and that the market value of the property must be estimated on the footing of his having no such right.

Mr. Starling then said that the terms of the consent decree were that the Government should pay to Parmanandas by way of compensation for the land taken up by Government, and in full satisfaction of his claims, Rs. 1,31,500. Parmanandas was to satisfy the claim, if any, including costs, of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mestry. Parmanandas and Government each to bear their own costs. The assessors were to receive Rs. 300 each per day from the respective parties for their attendance in court.

The claim of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, who holds a sub-lease from Parmanandas Jeewandas, in respect of the land in question will be investigated by the court on the 5th September, as Mr. Telang said that he was not ready to go on with the case immediately.

## BENGAL.

A NOISY GOLDSMITH.—Yesterday an application was made by Mr. Fink, Attorney-at-law, on behalf of a number of the residents of Taltollah, against one Audhur Sonar, a jeweller, living at No. 10, Moonshee Dedar Bux's Lane. Mr. Fink stated that the accused is in the habit of keeping up till two or three o'clock in the morning hammering at his anvil, and that he, moreover, keeps singing at the top of his voice to the annoyance of the neighbours, who repeatedly spoke to him on the subject, but that he took no notice, and, in fact, became insulting. So far back as in September last a petition had been submitted to Mr. Lambert, the then Deputy Commissioner of Police, who, however, said that it was not in his province to interfere in the matter, which, as could be seen, was a very long standing grievance to his clients. His Worship ordered Mr. Fink to draw up a fresh application … charge of public nuisance. Mr. Fink did so, …tained a summons against the defendant.— …ily News.

…ION OF COPYRIGHT.

…at the Calcutta High … Thorby Prinsep *vs.* … for hearing. Mr. …urgh a ba… …action …ge-

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tha… High C… that he had … given as Messrs… but granting that … same as the place of abode or yet of publi… name and place of abode of the … copyright were most essential eleme… were altogether omitted. The learned co… mitted that his objection was fatal to the inju… and that there was no use in occupying the time the Court in going into the merits of the case. It did not appear (except from the oath of the plaintiff, which, Mr. Phillips submitted, was not sufficient) from the evidence, that the plaintiff was the registered proprietor of the copyright, and that statement on oath was not sufficient either to obtain or maintain an injunction.

After some argument, his Lordship decided, that though Mr. Phillips had made out a very strong point, still he would like, before deciding on that point, to have all the merits of the case gone into, and Mr. Phillips heard on them.

In the course of his address on the merits of the case, Mr. Phillips submitted broadly that the defendant had taken some passages from plaintiff's work, which could not be found elsewhere, and that he was justified in so doing; that this was no piracy; that some of the passages were taken *verbatim*, and some with emendations and corrections; that in regard to some other passages, which were taken from the *corrigenda*, the *corrigenda* was not registered, and that "therefore" it could not form part of the subject-matter of the suit; that Act XVI. of 1882 is quite different, and had been selected and amended from the reports; that the defendant had used a great deal of judgment and thought in making the selections of the sections, and that even if these selections had been taken in original in the passages complained of, he had not pirated them, nor had he taken them mechanically, but that he had used them legitimately and fairly; and that in the majority o… stances, the passages taken from the book … taken *verbatim*, but that the origin… …in- were in most cases referred to, … were not defendant had exercised … …al authorities selection, in doing wh… …nd that in all cases, was justified. M… …re and judgment in the defendant h… …en Mr. Phillips submitted he illustr… …r. Phillips further stated that the … …ad made a fair use "of these notes and …tions," and both in his affidavit and preface …owed that he had done so. Under the new Act, "thought and labour" had been used, and it was for the Court to consider whether defendant had "fairly used" the passages or "appropriated" them. This was in no sense a piracy. Mr. Phillips had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

## N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY.—It has been proposed to construct a branch railway line from Wazirabad to Sialkot, to act as a feeder to the Punjab Northern State Railway. The line will be laid along the existing road, and very little difficulty is anticipated in constructing it; as the country to be traversed is quite flat, with but a small amount of cross drainage. The line will most probably carry none of the Cashmere trade with Amritsar, as merchants are not likely to give up the direct road for the railway, which would necessitate their breaking bulk at Sialkot. But apart from this, the prospect of the railway paying may be considered as assured, for the country passed through is highly cultivated and densely populated; and a large goods and passenger traffic might be anticipated between the two places. The local Government is favourably disposed towards the construction of this railway, and the project is now pending the decision of the Supreme Government.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DAMAGE CAUSED BY HEAVY RAIN.—The heavy rainfall of yesterday (Tuesday) has been the cause of several serious accidents in the city. A large house fell in Mahalla Sirin, and several of the inmates were buried in the ruins. On the *debris* being removed, it was found that two of the persons were dead. The others were more or less injured. Another house fell in Chohatta Bazaar, causing the death of a young woman. Three other fatal accidents are reported to have occurred in other parts of the city. It is believed that upwards of a hundred houses have been destroyed, while a larger number are so seriously damaged as to be untenable. A crowd of poor people have sought temporary shelter in the Padshahi mosque near the Fort. The value of property destroyed is estimated at many thousands of rupees. The drainage works in the city have been greatly damaged in some places. A native correspondent points out that the water in the wells has risen considerably over the normal level." Unless something is immediately done by the sanitary department, the water of the wells will be polluted, and this will lead to serious consequences." The damage to property extends beyond the limits of the city; in the suburbs many fine trees have been uprooted.

Another accident occurred in the city yesterday, Aug. 2. A large house in Bazaar Hakiman near Bhati Gate suddenly collapsed. Three women were killed and two other persons slightly injured. Several of the houses damaged by the rains tumbled down yesterday. Others are being pulled down as dangerous.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

### BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

| CALCUTTA | KURRACHEE | LUCKNOW | BENARES |
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| BOMBAY | POONAH | CAWNPORE | LAHORE |
| MADRAS | AGRA | DELHI | DARJEELING |

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

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| MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., | Calcutta. |
| G. F. KELLNER & Co., | Calcutta and Branches. |
| GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., | Calcutta. |
| TREACHER & Co., Limited, | Bombay and Poonah. |
| E. GILLON & Co., | Lahore. |
| MURRAY & Co., | Lucknow and Meerut. |

### THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULA…
AL…
LE… …DS.

[redacted]

SUNDRY GOODS IN …RIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

| | | Rs. a. | | | | Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silks Black … | from | 2 4 | per yard. | Dresses Ready made … | from | 3 8 | each. |
| Ditto Colored … | „ | 2 11 | „ | Ditto Ball … | „ | 9 0 | „ |
| Satins all shades … | „ | 1 9 | „ | Underlinen in Great Varieties. | | | |
| Velvets … | „ | 2 0 | „ | Flowers Ditto | | | |
| Velveteens colored … | „ | 1 8 | „ | Feathers Ditto | | | |
| Ditto Black … | „ | 1 8 | „ | Fans Ditto | | | |
| Sateens all Shades … | „ | 0 8 | „ | Ribbons in all shades and widths | | | |
| Grenadines … | „ | 0 5 | „ | Handkerchiefs … | from | 1 8 | dozen. |
| Alpacas … | „ | 0 6 | „ | Gloves Kid white and colored … | | 1 4 | per pair. |
| Serges Blue … | „ | 1 2 | „ | „ „ Black and colored | „ | 1 8 | „ |
| Muslins white and fancy, … | „ | 0 4½ | „ | „ Silk Black | „ | 0 15 | „ |
| Lawns … | „ | 2½ | „ | „ „ Colored 2 Buttons… | „ | 1 6 | „ |
| Me rinos all Shades … | „ | 1 6 | „ | „ „ „ 3 Buttons… | „ | 1 12 | „ |
| „ Black … | „ | 0 13½ | „ | Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for … | „ | 0 8 | „ |
| Pompadours, fast colours … | „ | 0 5 | „ | Linen Collars all shapes … | from | 2 12 | dozen. |
| Batistes all shades … | „ | 0 6 | „ | Linen Cuffs … | „ | 4 2 | „ |
| Nets all colors … | „ | 0 6 | „ | Hats and Bonnets Trimmed … | „ | 5 8 | each. |
| Frillings … | „ | 0 1½ | „ | Ditto untrimmed … | „ | 0 12 | „ |
| Cash's Frillings all widths | | | | Hats Riding … | „ | 5 12 | each. |
| Fringes Black Silk … | | 0 14 | „ | Hosiery in all qualities and prices. | | | |

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

*N. B.*—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishm… can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY…
ESPL…
CRA…

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IMPOR…

CAMPAIG… …HES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. … the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WA…ES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch … … … | Rs. 25 |
| German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong … | „ 30 |
| German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled … | „ 35 |
| German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish … … … … | „ 40 |

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL
WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

### STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

[redacted]

…AUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated … Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor …hlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman … deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had …sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864. … in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. … genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's …ne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming …estimony accompanies each bottle. …TION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. … Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

## INSURANCES.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL… | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL…… | „ 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…… | „ 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…… | „ 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY…… | „ 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL…… | „ 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | „ 3,750,000 |
| MARINE INSURANCE. | |
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…… | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…… | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…… | „ 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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…ASSURING WITH THE …FE OFFICE.

…ved Practicable and …Life Assurance can … the following …PORTANT FEATURES, …ny other Company whatever:— …ders can Vote at Meetings. …ganations impossible. …nds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for ………………… Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium … | Rs. a. p.<br>21 5 4 | Rs. a. p.<br>24 8 8 | Rs. a. p.<br>28 10 0 | Rs. a. p.<br>33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19.
20.

[redacted]

'THE … MANAG… Inter… Europe… Conditi… other C… Detail… Forms,… D… HEAD…

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862…………………£100,690
„ 1880…………………£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 ……… | £1,192,476 7 11 | 1875 ……… | £3,258,437 10 9 |
| 1870 ……… | £1,924,012 3 5 | 1880 ……… | £4,528,512 11 9 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

### THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £283,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberla… Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Pa…
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chel…
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfiel… South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FU…
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.
No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.
Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.
The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.
Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.
Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.
The best Security to Assignees.
Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
No Restriction on Travel.
Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.
Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.
Assurances are effected in various

FORMS, VIZ:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
On 31st December, 1872 .. £55,373
On 31st December, 1881 .. £255,724

TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9½ YEARS.
Proposal received to Assure .. Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring .. Rs. 1,05,92,400

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum………… | Rs. 48 | Per Annum ……… | Rs. 50 |
| Half-yearly………… | „ 25 | Half-yearly……… | „ 31 |
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TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum………… | Rs. 52 | Per Annum ……… | Rs. 65 |
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| Monthly………… | „ 6 | Monthly……… | „ 7 |

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SINGLE COPY ………………… As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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For Advert… siderable tim…
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Ten Lines…
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A line, but no Adve… lines.
"All Advertisements are charged ac… occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ………… Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ……………… 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE …MARY.
…n *India*, Rs. 12, …As. 4 …ther Remit… Proprietor
…GRATTAN …, Rampart … Corn… Pub… …CKER;

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